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# South and East Asia Report

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1 December 1982

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## TEXT OF BURMA CITIZENSHIP LAW

Rangoon THE WORKING PEOPLE'S DAILY in English 16 Oct 82 SPECIAL SUPPLEMENT  
[Four pages]

[Text] The following is the English translation of the Burma Citizenship Law:

Burma Citizenship Law

(Pyithu Hluttaw Law No 4 of 1982)

The Pyithu Hluttaw enacts the following Law:--

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## **Chapter I**

### **Title and Definition**

1. This Law shall be called the Burma Citizenship Law.
2. The following expressions contained in this Law shall have the meanings given hereunder:—
  - (a) "State " means the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma;
  - (b) "Citizen" means a Burma citizen;
  - (c) "Associate Citizen" means an associate citizen prescribed by this Law;
  - (d) "Naturalized Citizen" means a naturalized citizen prescribed by this Law;
  - (e) "Foreigner" means a person who is not a citizen, an associate citizen or a naturalized citizen;
  - (f) "Certificate of Citizenship" means a certificate of citizenship granted under the Union Citizenship (Election) Act, 1948 or the Union Citizenship Act, 1948 or this Law;
  - (g) "Certificate of Associate Citizenship" means a certificate of associate citizenship granted under this Law;

- (h) "Certificate of Naturalized Citizenship" means a certificate of naturalized citizenship granted under this Law;
- (i) "Central Body" means the body established under this Law.

## Chapter II

### Citizenship

3. Nationals such as the Kachin, Kayah, Karen, Chin, Burman, Mon, Rakhine or Shan and ethnic groups as have settled in any of the territories included within the State as their permanent home from a period prior to 1185 B.E., 1823 A.D. are Burma citizens.

4. The Council of State may decide whether any ethnic group is national or not.

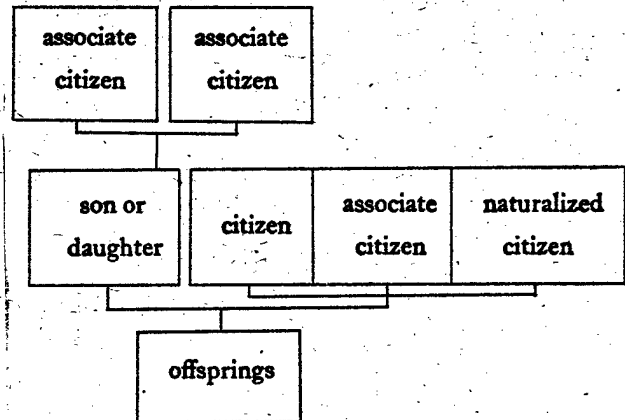
5. Every national and every person born of parents, both of whom are nationals are citizens by birth.

6. A person who is already a citizen on the date this Law comes into force is a citizen. Action however, shall, be taken under section 18 for infringement of the provision of that section.

7. The following persons born in or outside the State are also citizens:—

- (a) persons born of parents, both of whom are citizens;
- (b) persons born of parents, one of whom is a citizen and the other an associate citizen;
- (c) persons born of parents, one of whom is a citizen and the other a naturalized citizen;
- (d) offsprings born of parents, one of whom is—
  - (i) a citizen; or
  - (ii) an associate citizen; or
  - (iii) a naturalized citizen;

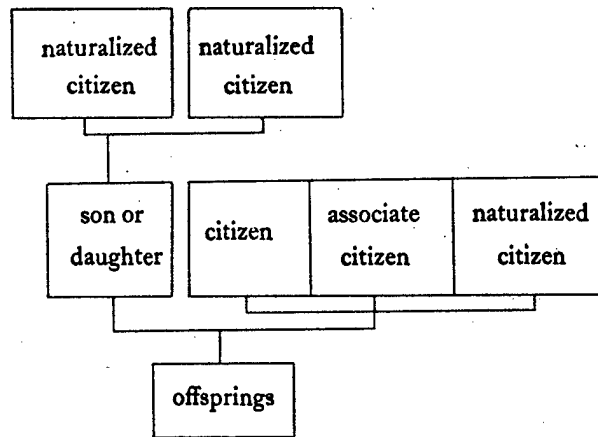
and the other born of parents, both of whom are associate citizens;



- (e) offsprings born of parents, one of whom is—
  - (i) a citizen; or
  - (ii) an associate citizen; or
  - (iii) a naturalized citizen;



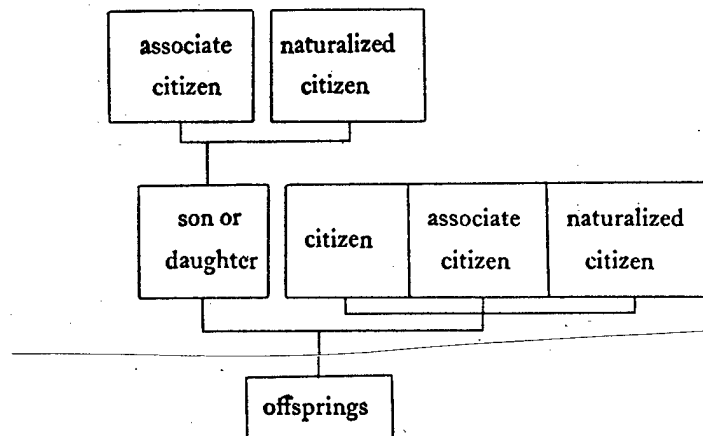
and the other born of parents, both of whom are naturalized citizens;



(f) offsprings born of parents, one of whom is —

- (i) a citizen; or
- (ii) an associate citizen; or
- (iii) a naturalized citizen;

and the other born of parents, one of whom is an associate citizen and the other a naturalized citizen.



8. (a) The Council of State may, in the interest of the State, confer on any person citizenship or associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship.

- (b) The Council of State may, in the interest of the State, revoke the citizenship or associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship of any person, except a citizen by birth.

9. In respect of a citizen born in the State, the parent or guardian shall have his birth registered in the prescribed manner, within one year from the date he completes the age of ten years, at the organizations prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

*Proviso.* If registration is not possible within one year from the date he completes the age of ten years, application may be made by the parent or guardian, furnishing sufficient reasons to the organizations prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

10. In respect of a citizen born outside the State, the parent or guardian shall have his birth registered in the prescribed manner, within one year from the date of birth at the Burmese Embassy or Consulate or organizations prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

*Proviso.* If registration is not possible within one year from the date of birth, application may be made by the parent or guardian, furnishing sufficient reasons to the Central Body through the Burmese Embassy or Consulate or organizations prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

11. (a) A parent or guardian who fails to comply with section 9 or section 10 shall pay a penalty of kyats fifty per year to the Burmese Embassy or Consulate or an organization prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) A parent or guardian who fails for five years in succession to comply with section 9 or section 10 shall pay a penalty of kyats one thousand.

12. A citizen shall

(a) respect and abide by the laws of the State;

(b) discharge the duties prescribed by the laws of the State;

(c) be entitled to enjoy the rights prescribed by the laws of the State.

13. A citizen shall not acquire dual citizenship.

14. A citizen shall have no right to renounce his citizenship during any war in which the State is engaged.

15. (a) A citizen shall not lose his citizenship merely by marriage to a foreigner.

(b) A foreigner shall not acquire citizenship merely by marriage to a citizen.

16. A citizen who leaves the State permanently, or who acquires the citizenship of or registers himself as a citizen of another country, or who takes out a passport or a similar certificate of another country ceases to be a citizen.

17. The citizenship of a citizen by birth shall not be revoked, except in the case of cessation of citizenship under section 16.

18. A citizen who has acquired citizenship by making a false representation or by concealment shall have his citizenship revoked, and shall also be liable to imprisonment for a term of ten years and to a fine of kyats fifty thousand.

19. A citizen who has committed abetment of obtaining, in a fraudulent manner, a certificate of citizenship or associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship for another person shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of seven years and to a fine of kyats ten thousand.

20. (a) The certificate of citizenship of a person whose citizenship has ceased or has been revoked shall be cancelled. A person holding such a cancelled certificate shall surrender it in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) Failure to surrender a cancelled certificate of citizenship or continued use of it or transfer of it, in a fraudulent manner, to another person shall entail imprisonment for a term of ten years and a fine of kyats twenty thousand.

(c) Whoever holds and uses a cancelled certificate of citizenship or the certificate of a deceased citizen shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of ten years and to a fine of kyats twenty thousand.

21. Whoever forges a certificate of citizenship or abets such act shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of fifteen years and to a fine of kyats fifty thousand.

22. A person whose citizenship has ceased or has been revoked shall have no right to apply again for citizenship or associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship.

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### Chapter III

#### Associate Citizenship

23. Applicants for citizenship under the Union Citizenship Act, 1948, conforming to the stipulations and qualifications may be determined as associate citizens by the Central Body.

24. A person who has been determined as an associate citizen by the Central Body shall appear in person before an organization prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, and shall make an affirmation in writing that he owes allegiance to the State, that he will respect and abide by the laws of the State and that he is aware of the prescribed duties and rights.

25. The Central Body may include in the certificate of associate citizenship the names of children mentioned in the application. The child whose name is so included is an associate citizen.

26. The child whose name is included under section 25, and who has completed the age of eighteen years shall make an affirmation in accordance with section 24, along with the parents.

27. (a) The child whose name is included under section 25 and who has not completed the age of eighteen years shall, within one year from the date he completes the age of eighteen years, appear in person before an organization prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs and make an affirmation in accordance with section 24.

(b) A person who fails to comply with sub-section (a) shall pay a penalty of kyats fifty per year to an organization prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

28. If affirmation is not possible within one year, application may be made, furnishing sufficient reasons to the Central Body, through the organizations prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. If there is no sufficient reason after the date on which he completes the age of twenty-two years, he shall lose his associate citizenship.

29. (a) Where both the parents lose their associate citizenship, the children included in their certificate of associate citizenship, who have not completed the age of eighteen years, and the children included in their certificate of associate citizenship, who have completed the age of eighteen years, but have not made an affirmation cease to be associate citizens.

(b) Where one of the parents is an associate citizen and the other a foreigner, and if the mother or father who is an associate citizen, loses her or his associate citizenship, the children included in the certificate held by her or him, who have not completed the age of eighteen years, and the children included in the certificate held by her or him, who have completed the age of eighteen years, but have not made an affirmation cease to be associate citizens.

30. An associate citizen shall—

- (a) respect and abide by the laws of the State;
- (b) discharge the duties prescribed by the laws of the State;
- (c) be entitled to enjoy the rights of a citizen under the laws of the State, with the exception of the rights stipulated from time to time by the Council of State.

31. An associate citizen shall not acquire dual citizenship.

32. An associate citizen shall have no right to renounce his associate citizenship during any war in which the State is engaged.

33. An associate citizen shall not acquire citizenship merely by marriage to a citizen.

34. An associate citizen who leaves the State permanently, or who acquires the citizenship of or registers himself as a citizen of another country, or who takes out a passport or a similar certificate of another country ceases to be an associate citizen.

35. The Central Body may revoke the associate citizenship of a person if he infringes any of the following provisions:—

- (a) trading or communicating with enemy countries or with countries assisting the enemy country, or with citizens or organizations of such countries during a war in which the State is engaged, or abetting such an act;
- (b) trading or communicating with an organization or with a member of such organization which is hostile to the State, or abetting such an act;
- (c) committing an act likely to endanger the sovereignty and security of the State or public peace and tranquillity or giving rise to the reasonable belief that he is about to commit such an act;
- (d) showing disaffection or disloyalty to the State by any act or speech or otherwise;
- (e) giving information relating to a State secret to any person, or to any organization, or to

any other country or countries, or abetting such an act;

- (f) committing an offence involving moral turpitude for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum term of one year or to a minimum fine of kyats one thousand.

36. An associate citizen who has acquired such citizenship by making a false representation or by concealment shall have his associate citizenship revoked, and shall also be liable to imprisonment for a term of ten years and to a fine of kyats fifty thousand.

37. An associate citizen who has committed abetment of obtaining, in a fraudulent manner, a certificate of citizenship or associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship for another person shall have his associate citizenship revoked, and shall also be liable to imprisonment for a term of seven years and to a fine of kyats ten thousand.

38. An associate citizen, who has personal knowledge of an offence committed by any person under section 36 or section 37, or is an accomplice to the commission of such an offence, discloses or admits the offence before organizations prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, within one year from the date this Law comes into force, or within one year from the date of commission of the offence, shall be exempted from the penal provisions relating to such offence.

39. (a) The certificate of associate citizenship of a person whose associate citizenship has ceased or has been revoked shall be cancelled. A person holding such a cancelled certificate shall surrender it in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

(b) Failure to surrender a cancelled certificate of associate citizenship or continued use of it or transfer of it, in a fraudulent manner, to another person shall entail imprisonment for a term of ten years and a fine of kyats twenty thousand.

(c) Whoever holds and uses a cancelled certificate of associate citizenship or the certificate of a deceased associate citizen shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of ten years and to a fine of kyats twenty thousand.

40. Whoever forges a certificate of associate citizenship or abets such act shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of fifteen years and to a fine of kyats fifty thousand.

41. A person whose associate citizenship has ceased or has been revoked shall have no right to apply again for associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship.

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## Chapter IV

### Naturalized Citizenship

42. Persons who have entered and resided in the State prior to 4th January, 1948, and their children born within the State may, if they have not yet applied under the Union Citizenship Act, 1948, apply for naturalized citizenship to the Central Body, furnishing conclusive evidence.

43. The following persons, born in or outside the State, from the date this Law comes into force, may also apply for naturalized citizenship:—

- (a) persons born of parents, one of whom is a citizen and the other a foreigner;
- (b) persons born of parents, one of whom is an associate citizen and the other a naturalized citizen;
- (c) persons born of parents, one of whom is an associate citizen and the other a foreigner;
- (d) persons born of parents, both of whom are naturalized citizens;
- (e) persons born of parents, one of whom is a naturalized citizen and the other a foreigner.

44. An applicant for naturalized citizenship shall have the following qualifications:—

- (a) be a person who conforms to the provisions of section 42 or section 43;
  - (b) have completed the age of eighteen years;
  - (c) be able to speak well one of the national languages;
-



- (d) be of good character;
- (e) be of sound mind.

45. A person married to a citizen or to an associate citizen or to a naturalized citizen, who is holding a Foreigner's Registration Certificate, prior to the date this Law comes into force, shall have the following qualifications to apply for naturalized citizenship:—

- (a) have completed the age of eighteen years;
- (b) be of good character;
- (c) be of sound mind;
- (d) be the only husband or wife;
- (e) have resided continuously in the State for at least three years as the lawful wife or husband.

46. (a) A person who has been determined as a naturalized citizen by the Central Body shall appear in person before an organization prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, and shall make an affirmation in writing that he owes allegiance to the State, that he will respect and abide by the laws of the State and that he is aware of the prescribed duties and rights.

(b) A person, holding a Foreigner's Registration Certificate, on being determined as a naturalized citizen by the Central Body, shall appear in person before an organization prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, and shall make an affirmation in writing that he renounces his foreign citizenship, that he owes allegiance to the State, that he will respect and abide by the laws of the State and that he is aware of the prescribed duties and rights.

47. The Central Body may include in the certificate of naturalized citizenship the names of children mentioned in the application. The child whose name is so included is a naturalized citizen.

48. The child whose name is included under section 47, and who has completed the age of eighteen years shall make an affirmation in accordance with sub-section (a) of section 46, along with the parents.

49. (a) The child whose name is included under section 47, and who has not completed the age of eighteen years shall, within one year from the date on which he completes the age of eighteen years, appear in person before an organisation prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs and make an affirmation in accordance with sub-section (a) of section 46.
- (b) A person who fails to comply with sub-section (a) shall pay a penalty of kyats fifty per year to an organization prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.

50. If affirmation is not possible within one year, application may be made, furnishing sufficient reasons to the Central Body, through the organizations prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs. If there is no sufficient reason after the date on which he completes the age of twenty-two years, he shall lose his naturalized citizenship.

51. (a) Where both the parents lose their naturalized citizenship, the children included in their certificate of naturalized citizenship, who have not completed the age of eighteen years, and the children included in their certificate of naturalized citizenship, who have completed the age of eighteen years, but have not made an affirmation cease to be naturalized citizens.
- (b) Where one of the parents is a citizen and the other a foreigner, and if the mother or father loses her or his citizenship, the children included in the certificate held by her or him, who have not completed the age of eighteen years, and the children included in the certificate held by her or him, who have completed the age of eighteen years, but have not made an affirmation cease to be naturalized citizens.
- (c) Where one of the parents is an associate citizen and the other a foreigner, and if the mother or father who is an associate citizen loses her or his associate citizenship, the children included in the certificate held by her or him, who have not completed the age of eighteen years, and the children included in the certificate held by her or him, who have completed the age of eighteen years, but have not made an affirmation cease to be naturalized citizens.
- (d) Where one of the parents is a naturalized citizen and the other a foreigner, and if the mother or father who is a naturalized citizen loses her or his naturalized citizenship, the

children included in the certificate held by her or him, who have not completed the age of eighteen years, and the children included in the certificate held by her or him, who have completed the age of eighteen years, but have not made an affirmation cease to be naturalized citizens.

52. If a person married to a citizen or to an associate citizen or to a naturalized citizen, who is holding a Foreigner's Registration Certificate prior to the date this Law comes into force applies for naturalized citizenship and the husband or wife of such a person dies or is divorced from such a person before acquiring naturalized citizenship, the application for naturalized citizenship of such a person shall lapse.

53. A naturalized citizen shall -

- (a) respect and abide by the laws of the State;
- (b) discharge the duties prescribed by the laws of the State;
- (c) be entitled to enjoy the rights of a citizen under the laws of the State, with the exception of the rights stipulated from time to time by the Council of State.

54. A naturalized citizen shall not acquire dual citizenship.

55. A naturalized citizen shall have no right to renounce his naturalized citizenship during any war in which the State is engaged.

56. A naturalized citizen shall not acquire citizenship or associate citizenship merely by marriage to a citizen or an associate citizen.

57. A naturalized citizen, who leaves the State permanently, or who acquires the citizenship of or registers himself as a citizen of another country, or who takes out a passport or a similar certificate of another country, ceases to be a naturalized citizen.

58. The Central Body may revoke the naturalized citizenship of a person if he infringes any of the following provisions:-

- (a) trading or communicating with enemy countries or with countries assisting the enemy country, or with citizens or organizations of such countries during a war in which the State is engaged, or abetting such an act;
- (b) trading or communicating with an organization or with a member of such organization which is hostile to the State, or abetting such an act;

- (c) committing an act likely to endanger the sovereignty and security of the State or public peace and tranquillity or giving rise to the reasonable belief that he is about to commit such an act;
- (d) showing disaffection or disloyalty to the State by any act or speech or otherwise;
- (e) giving information relating to a State secret to any person, or to any organization, or to any other country or countries, or abetting such an act;
- (f) committing an offence involving moral turpitude for which he has been sentenced to imprisonment for a minimum term of one year or to a minimum fine of kyats one thousand.

59. A naturalized citizen who has acquired such citizenship by making a false representation or by concealment shall have his naturalized citizenship revoked, and shall also be liable to imprisonment for a term of ten years and to a fine of kyats fifty thousand.

60. A naturalized citizen who has committed abetment of obtaining, in a fraudulent manner, a certificate of citizenship or associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship for another person shall have his naturalized citizenship revoked, and shall also be liable to imprisonment for a term of seven years and to a fine of kyats ten thousand.

61. A naturalized citizen, who has personal knowledge of an offence committed by any person under section 59 or section 60, or is an accomplice to the commission of such an offence, discloses or admits the offence before organizations prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs, within one year from the date this Law comes into force, or within one year from the date of commission of the offence, shall be exempted from the penal provisions relating to such offence.

- 62. (a) The certificate of naturalized citizenship of a person, whose naturalized citizenship has ceased or has been revoked, shall be cancelled. A person holding such a cancelled certificate shall surrender it in the manner prescribed by the Ministry of Home Affairs.
- (b) Failure to surrender a cancelled certificate of naturalized citizenship or continued use of it or transfer of it, in a fraudulent manner, to another person shall entail imprisonment for a term of ten years and a fine of kyats twenty thousand.
- (c) Whoever holds and uses a cancelled certificate of naturalized citizenship or the certificate of a deceased naturalized citizen shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of ten years and to a fine of kyats twenty thousand.

63. Whoever forges a certificate of naturalized citizenship or abets such act shall be liable to imprisonment for a term of fifteen years and to a fine of kyats fifty thousand.

64. A person whose naturalized citizenship has ceased or has been revoked shall have no right to apply again for naturalized citizenship.

## **Chapter V**

### **Decision as to Citizenship, Associate Citizenship or Naturalized Citizenship**

65. Any person may apply to the Central Body when it is necessary for a decision as to his citizenship, associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship.

66. The Central Body shall—

- (a) permit the applicant the submission of application with supporting evidence;
- (b) decide in accordance with law;
- (c) inform its decision to the applicant.

## **Chapter VI**

### **Central Body**

67. The Council of Ministers shall form the Central Body as follows:—

- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| (a) Minister<br>Ministry of Home Affairs    | Chairman |
| (b) Minister<br>Ministry of Defence         | Member   |
| (c) Minister<br>Ministry of Foreign Affairs | Member   |

68. The Central Body has the authority to:—

- (a) decide if a person is a citizen, or an associate citizen or a naturalized citizen;
- (b) decide upon an application for associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship;
- (c) terminate citizenship or associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship;
- (d) revoke citizenship or associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship;

- (e) decide upon an application regarding failure as to registration or affirmation.
69. The Central Body shall give the right of defence to a person against whom action is taken.
- 

## Chapter VII

### Appeals

70. (a) A person dissatisfied with the decision of the Central Body may appeal to the Council of Ministers in accordance with the prescribed procedure.
- (b) The decision of the Council of Ministers is final.
71. No reason need be given by organizations invested with authority under this Law in matters carried out under this Law.
- 

## Chapter VIII

### General Provisions

72. No foreigner shall have the right to apply for naturalized citizenship from the date this Law comes into force, except under provisions of this Law.
73. A foreigner who is adopted by a citizen or by an associate citizen or by a naturalized citizen shall not acquire citizenship or associate citizenship or naturalized citizenship.
74. All matters relating to this Law, except penal matters, shall be decided only by the organizations which are invested with authority to do so.
75. The Council of Ministers shall, for the purpose of carrying out the provisions of this Law, prescribe necessary procedures with the approval of the Council of State.
76. The following Acts are repealed by this Law:
- (a) The Union Citizenship (Election) Act, 1948;
  - (b) The Union Citizenship Act, 1948.

COMMERCE MINISTER OPENS SEMINAR ON EEC COOPERATION

New Delhi PATRIOT in English 5 Nov 82 p 7

[Text] Commerce Minister Shivarj Patil expressed serious concern on Thursday at India's growing trade deficit with the European Economic Community (EEC) and called for urgent steps to rectify it, reports PTI.

Inaugurating a seminar on 'Indo-EEC economic cooperation' in Delhi, Mr Patil said the continuous increase of trade gap from Rs 1,092 million in 1977-78 to Rs 13,132 million should be a matter of concern to both India and EEC.

He hoped the dynamism that Indo-EEC relations would acquire will help India in reducing the gap which has widened during the last four years.

Mr Patil said measures were urgently called to rectify this in the interest of harmonious development of trade and economic relations between India and the EEC.

The seminar has been organised by the Trade Development Authority of India in collaboration with the Federation of Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry and the India Investment Centre.

Mr Patil said India was determined to step up its export drive and to expand and diversify its exports to the most vibrant markets of the EEC.

At the same time, he hoped EEC would help India in its export promotion efforts by providing greater access for Indian products to its markets and by stepping up assistance for India's market promotion efforts in the EEC countries.

The Commerce Minister emphasised India's ability to sustain its liberal import policy would depend largely upon its capability to generate adequate foreign exchange reserves through a health growth of its manufactured exports.

Mr Patil expressed happiness at the signing of a new four-year bilateral textile agreement with the EEC, operative from 1 January next year. He hoped its implementation would be in the spirit of the multi-fibre arrangement.

Representatives from Indian industry, trade and from EEC are attending the seminar organised by TFA to coincide with the India International Trade Fair.

Mr Patil described the formation of the council of the EEC Chambers of Commerce in India, inaugurated here two days back by EEC president Gaston Thron, as an important step in promoting Indo-EEC cooperation.

Mr Patil said while the EEC constituted one of India's major trading partners, India's share remained an insignificant one per cent of EEC's global trade.

Despite this, EEC's exports to India rose by 285 per cent and those of India to EEC by 210 per cent between 1973 and 1980.

CSO: 4600/1273



## INCREASED INFLUX FROM BANGLADESH CAUSES CONCERN

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 5 Nov 82 p 7

[Text] The Centre is concerned over an unprecedented rise in the number of illegal entrants from Bangladesh into West Bengal. Senior Central officials now in Calcutta said on Thursday that the number of Bangladesh detected in the eight bordering districts of West Bengal and pushed back in recent months was "much higher" than in previous years.

What is still more disquietening is that while the figure of illegal entrants from Bangladesh into the North-eastern States has come down to a trickle, in the case of West Bengal it is rising sharply. The officials feel that this is the direct result of the trouble brewing in north-east India over the nationals issue. The officials feel that because Bangladeshis are readily acceptable in West Bengal, the influx is greater in this State.

According to the figures available with the Centre, the Border Security Force and the Mobile Task Force of the West Bengal Police detected and pushed back about 8,300 Bangladeshis till September. The breakdown of figures makes interesting reading. For the first time the number of Muslims trying to enter West Bengal "far out-stripped" that of Hindus. While over 6,122 of the illegal entrants were Muslims the number of Hindus was comparatively small, about 2,100. The rest were "Bihari" Muslims stranded in Bangladesh.

The Union Home Ministry is worried that the number of Muslims trying to enter West Bengal and pushed back was doubled in one year. In 1981, the number of Muslims detected and returned to Bangladesh numbered 3,409.

Surprisingly, the number of Hindus held and sent back to Bangladesh from West Bengal has remained almost the same for the past two years. Officials say that this is not a true reflection of the flow of Bangladeshi Hindus into the State. But they feel that in any case the flow is smaller than that of Muslims into the State. Detection of Hindus is difficult because of the "better cover" they get in West Bengal.

Officials say that the sudden spurt in the Muslim influx into the State was noticed about five years ago. Purely economic reasons had forced them to enter the State. Interrogation revealed that most of them were landless labourers who came to the State in search of agricultural jobs. Many found jobs easily

as they were agreeable to work for half or even less of the statutory minimum wage fixed by the West Bengal Government. Big landlords and agriculturists sometime lured them to come across to work in their fields. Drought and the food problem in the bordering districts of Bangladesh have forced them to come to West Bengal in larger numbers this year, according to informed sources.

CSO: 4600/1269

## FACTS FOR SOVIET SUPPLY OF OIL PRODUCTS REPORTED

Madras THE HINDU in English 5 Nov 82 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

The Soviet Union will supply India 4.75 million tonnes of crude oil and petroleum products next year.

While a contract for import by India of 2.25 million tonnes of kerosene and high speed diesel oil was entered into today, a separate contract for supply of 2.5 million tonnes of crude oil will be signed shortly.

**Cost:** The total cost of the imports is put at Rs. 1,000 crores. The contract for the import of kerosene and high speed diesel oil was signed at the Soviet pavilion in the India international trade fair today.

While Mr. A. J. A. Tauro, Chairman of Indian Oil Corporation signed on behalf of India, Mr. Y. N. Kharlamov, Vice President, Souzneft Export signed for the USSR.

The brief ceremony was attended by Mr. Lovraj Kumar, Secretary Department of Petroleum and Mr. Y. M. Vorontsov, the USSR ambassador here.

**Largest supplier:** The USSR is the biggest supplier of crude oil and oil products to India for the last several years.

In 1981, in spite of increasing internal demand for crude oil, the USSR, in response to India's request, increased delivery of crude oil and petroleum to a considerable extent.

Out of its total imports India now receives from the USSR approximately 50 per cent of oil products and 15 per cent of crude oil. The Soviet Union sells to India against rupee payment.

**Refinery capacity:** With a capacity of six million tonnes of oil per annum, the Mathura refinery has gone into commercial production. The total capacity of oil-refining enterprises built in India with Soviet assistance will exceed 16 million tonnes a year.

On the basis of the Inter-Governmental agreement of February 1961, two modern oil refineries were built in India in the mid-1960's.

In 1964, the refinery at Barauni with three million tonnes a year capacity was put into operation and in 1965 the Koyali refinery was opened with the same capacity. The capacities of these refineries were subsequently increased to 3.3 million tonnes and 7.3 million tonnes of oil respectively. — PTI.

CSO; 4600/1271

## AKALIS' MAP OF PUNJAB

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 7 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Amritsar, Nov. 6--The Akali Dal today disclosed its map of an enlarged State of Punjab, with territories acquired from the three adjoining States of Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Haryana, reports UNI. Besides these, the Akalis want Chandigarh to be handed over to them immediately.

An outline of the Punjab map conceived by the Akali leadership was revealed in Patiala today by the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee president, Mr Gurcharan Singh Tohra.

Mr Tohra told a meeting of Akali Dal workers that it was wrong to link the transfer of Abohar and Fazilka to Haryana with the handing over of Chandigarh to Punjab.

The Akali "Morchha dictator", Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, hinted in a statement here that the Akali leadership was hoping to have the talks with the Centre revived.

In the Akali scheme of territorial adjustments, Punjab should get Ganganagar district of Rajasthan, Una district and the Nalagarh area of Himachal Pradesh, and the Punjabi-speaking areas of Haryana, besides the Union Territory of Chandigarh.

The Akalis, however, would not allow Abohar and Fazilka to be given to Haryana as a quid pro quo for Chandigarh according to Mr Tohra's Patiala statement today.

Sant Longowal, who in his statement dwelt on the threatened Akali morcha to be staged in Delhi to coincide with the opening of the Asian Games, announced that the Jatha would leave Amritsar on November 13 and would be led by Mr Jeevan Singh Umranangal and the former Akali Dal general sec-

retary, Mr Prakash Singh Majitha. He, however, will not lead the Jatha, as he had said here on November 4.

Both Sant Longowal and Mr Tohra called on their party men to be peaceful and to be restrained in their speeches.

Our Special Representative in New Delhi adds: The Centre is taking all precautionary measures to ensure that demonstrations are not allowed to interfere with the Asian Games beginning on November 19. The Union Home Ministry began all preparations in this connexion today to see that there was no untoward incident in Delhi on the occasion.

The clarification given yesterday by Sant Harchand Singh Longowal that it was not the intention of the Akali leaders to hold such demonstrations as would disrupt the Asian Games has been viewed with some satisfaction in Delhi. The Sant's suggestion that Mrs Gandhi should visit Amritsar as a "gesture" is also regarded here as rather conciliatory in contrast with the spirit of the resolutions passed at the Akali leader's gathering at Amritsar on Thursday.

However, it has been stated by the Union Home Minister, Mr P. C. Sethi, that the Prime Minister's visit to Punjab cannot take place without adequate preparations and talks that would lead to a solution to the present statement.

The Centre, it is stated is not prepared to leave anything to

chance but is making fool-proof security arrangements for the Asian Games, and will quell violence or disorderly demonstrations with a firm hand, whether in Delhi or in Punjab.

The Haryana Chief Minister Mr Bhajan Lal, was asked to come here today for consultations with the Union Home Ministry and preventive steps are understood to have been worked out in case Akali Jathas attempt to proceed to Delhi through the Haryana territory.

The Government is said to be "well-prepared" to prevent Akali Jathas wanting to disturb the Asian Games from entering the capital.

Mr Bhajan Lal has convened a meeting of all Opposition leaders in the State on Monday to draw up a strategy for safeguarding the interests of Haryana following the Akali morcha.

The Punjab Chief Minister, has convened a meeting of the executive committee of the State Congress (I) legislature party at Chandigarh on November 9.

In Jaipur, the Rajasthan Chief Minister, Mr Shiv Charan Mathur, told reporters that Rajasthan would not allow anyone to infringe on the Ravi-Beas water rights of the State. Mr Mathur said the Akali demands were unjustified and the Rajasthan Government would always abide by the Centre's decision on the division of the Ravi-Beas waters.

## PRESS REPORTS DEVELOPMENTS IN PUNJAB SITUATION

Madras THE HINDU in English 4 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Nov. 3.

The delay in arriving at an understanding with the Akali leaders on the scope and substance of their political demands is complicating matters and creating further uncertainty about the outcome of the current efforts for finding a widely acceptable solution to the Punjab tangle.

The broad outlines of a settlement that started emerging a few days ago on the basis of the clarifications furnished by the five-member Akali negotiating team seem to have receded in the wake of the renewed controversy between the two rival groups led by Sant Harchand Singh Longowal and Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale over the interpretation of the 1973 Anandpur Sahib resolution.

**Meeting today**

The Centre does not want to appear to be yielding to the Akali demands even in a diluted form under pressure with the hardliners threatening to intensify the agitation. It is for this reason that the Prime Minister's emissary, Mr. Swaran Singh, who has been negotiating with the Akali leaders on behalf of the Centre, has been in no great hurry to arrive at an accord.

But at the same time the Centre has been taking care to avoid the impression that in the face of its firmness the Akali leaders have piped down. It would like to see them get a feeling of satisfaction that at least the substance of the Sikh demands have been met, without giving the Hindus a fresh sense of grievance that their interests have been sacrificed in the bargain.

The policy of the Centre is not to appease the Akali hardliners, nor even placate the moderates among them, but make the Sikh community as a whole realise that it was not being subjected to any form of discrimination. It

was with this object in view that the Centre decided to concede the religious demands straightway and offer to consider the political demands in a calmer atmosphere once the agitation has been withdrawn and a proper climate is created for a dispassionate discussion.

The delay in arriving at a settlement has unfortunately hardened the attitude of Haryana over the Chandigarh issue. The Chief Minister, Mr. Bhajan Lal, has succeeded in rallying even his worst critics behind him in insisting that there can be no transfer of Chandigarh to Punjab, in terms of the 1970 award, with a simultaneous relinquishment of the Abohar and Fazilka tehsils consisting of 112 villages, besides some others in the capital region.

**BJP's stand**

The Bharatiya Janata Party, with its sizeable strength among the Hindus in both Punjab and Haryana, has come out strongly against the alleged appeasement of the Akalis, maintaining that there should be no settlement with them until they have renounced the Anandpur Sahib resolution. The other opposition parties are not going the whole hog with the BJP, but share its concern that any appearance of succumbing to Akali pressure would have disastrous consequences by providing encouragement to regional agitations.

The two Communist parties, notably the CPI-M, have been taking a balanced view of the Punjab crisis and urging the Centre to respond sympathetically to the legitimate demands of the moderates without submitting to the dictates of the extremists. The one man who has been acting as an honest broker on his own steam, in a well-maintained bid to defuse the crisis, is the marxist MP, Mr. Harkishen Singh Surjeet, who is respected by both Sikhs and Hindus in the State.

## Opposition in Cong-I

The opposition in Congress (I) circles is no less divided, although none of the ruling party members has come forward to support or oppose the move for a settlement with the Akalis to avoid a confrontation. The appearance of unanimity among senior Central Ministers also is limited to the imperative need for finding an early solution to avert the threat of an intensification of the Akali agitation, not a meek acceptance of the political demands that could lead to a counter-agitation by other communities in the State.

The general impression in Delhi is that if the Akali leadership is able to resist the pressures of the extremists and adopt a reasonable attitude, it should be possible to reach an early settlement after the dust has settled down. The choice really rests with the Akali leaders themselves in the sense that the initiative is still left with them for responding positively to the Centre's offer to concede their religious demands immediately and negotiate the political grievances in a calm atmosphere free from inflamed passions.

CSO: 4600/1270

## PROGRESS IN NEGOTIATIONS

Madras THE HINDU in English 5 Nov. 82 p 1

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Nov. 4.

The Centre has decided to deal with the threatened intensification of the Akali agitation firmly, despite the appeal of the Union Home Minister, Mr. P. C. Sethi, to call off or at least suspend the campaign to create the right atmosphere for further discussions.

The Government is taking a serious view of the Akali move to gherao the Punjab Chief Minister, Mr. Darbara Singh, send a daily jatha to Delhi to picket and court arrest during the Asian Games, and launch a campaign throughout the State to step up the agitation.

The Home Minister, who made a statement in Parliament today, on the Punjab situation, said the Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, had conceded practically all the religious demands, but the details could not be settled because of the Akali insistence on a simultaneous acceptance of the political demands which raised wider issues requiring consultations with other States concerned.

"In taking any decision", he stressed, "the Government cannot ignore the overall interest of national unity, integrity and the welfare of all sections of the people".

**Areas of agreement**

Mr. Sethi disclosed that "certain areas of agreement" in respect of some of these political demands had been identified in the course of the talks that the Prime Minister's emissary, Mr. Swaran Singh, had with the five-member Akali team. As these demands concerned other States as well, he had been consulting the Chief Ministers concerned, representatives of other communities, leaders of Opposition parties and members of Parliament.

The Home Minister said that, since the process of these consultations would take some more time, the Akali leaders should respond to his appeal to call off or suspend the agitation and engage in further discussions. He warned that the threatened intensification of the agita-

tion would only strain the atmosphere, escalate the tension and even lead to violence.

An advance copy of Mr. Sethi's statement approved by the Prime Minister, was transmitted to the leaders of the Akali Dal who were meeting at the Golden Temple in Amritsar to chalk out the next phase of the agitation. The Central Government was in hourly contact with them through some intermediaries in an effort to dissuade the hardliners from rejecting the Home Minister's appeal for further discussions.

Though Mr. Sethi did not go into details of the political demands made by the Akali leaders or the nature of the "areas of agreement" that had emerged in respect of some of them, it was learnt on good authority that the main stumbling block still was their continued insistence on the immediate transfer of Chandigarh without a parallel fulfilment of the obligation to cede the Abohar and Fazilka tehsils to Haryana in compensation.

The Akali leaders, who have virtually abandoned the demand for the merger with Punjab of all the Punjabi-speaking areas of adjacent States like Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan, want a commission to be appointed to redraw the boundary only with Haryana and determine whether it is entitled to claim the Abohar and Fazilka tehsils in the normal course, not as a sort of compensation for the allotment of Chandigarh in terms of the 1970 award that was open to different interpretations.

But the Haryana Government has been bitterly opposing the one-sided transfer of only Chandigarh without the relinquishment of the two tehsils by Punjab at the same time.

The Akali leaders have also quietly given up their earlier demand for the implementation of the Anandpur Sahib resolution on fuller autonomy for Punjab by redefining the Centre-State relations, although they are not publicly admitting it.

Similarly, the Akalis have not rejected the Central suggestion that, if their plea for introducing Punjabi as a second language in Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Delhi is conceded, they should agree in turn to have Hindi as a second language in Punjab to mollify Hindu opinion.

The Akali leaders have been told that the Prime Minister's award of 1981 on the division of the Ravi-Beas waters which was accepted by Punjab, Haryana and Rajasthan, could not be reopened only at the request of Punjab unless the other two States also were prepared to go along with it. She does not want to set a wrong precedent by scrapping the award at the instance of the Akalis and appointing a new arbitrator to go de novo into the whole question.

There are similar reservations on other political demands which could not be considered dispassionately in the midst of an agitation. It is for this reason that the Centre has been striving hard to impress on the Akali leaders that any precipitate move to intensify the agitation would make it doubly difficult to arrive at an amicable settlement.

The Centre has been receiving reports of preparations by the extremists in the Akali camp to indulge in acts of violence. So suitable security precautions have already been taken to forestall such attempts.

CSO: 4600/1270



## A MATTER FOR GANDHI

Madras THE HINDU in English 6 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.

The Union Home Ministry today started drawing up contingency plans for taking the most elaborate security precautions in Punjab, Haryana and Delhi to deal with the threatened intensification of the Akali agitation during the Asian Games.

A group of senior secretaries will be reviewing the developments on a day-to-day basis and coordinating the arrangements in close concert with the local administrations, for coping with the Akali bid to step up the agitation by extending the morcha to Delhi.

The Union Home Minister, Mr. P. C. Sethi, appealed to the Akalis again today not to escalate the agitation, during his reply to a calling attention motion on the Punjab situation in the Rajya Sabha, while warning them that the Government would be compelled to deal sternly with any acts of violence. He said the door was still open for further discussions to settle their legitimate grievances.

### Dal Khalsa aims

The Government has been receiving intelligence reports that the Dal Khalsa extremists, whom the moderate Akali leaders are unable to restrain, are bent on creating serious law and order problems in Punjab, Haryana and Delhi by indulging in acts of sabotage, attacks on individuals and instigation of communal incidents to inflame passions. It was in this context that Mr. Sethi has drawn a distinction between the sufferance of a peaceful political agitation even if there was no justification for it and the duty of a Government to put down with a firm hand any attempt to give a violent turn to it.

It is the Akali bid to extend the agitation to Delhi during the Asiad that could lead to a showdown by compelling the Government to take deterrent steps to forestall the attempt. The necessary arrangements are being made to cordon off the access routes and screen all the new arrivals by road, rail and air to prevent

the Akali jathas from getting anywhere near the Asiad stadia in Delhi. The authorities are taking no chances at all about security inside the Nehru Stadium during the opening and closing ceremonies of the Games.

But at the political level, the confusion continues with too many good samaritans and self-appointed mediators talking of various alternatives with or without authorisation. At one stage, an attempt was made by some who profess to be close to the power centre in Delhi to woo the Akalis with the ploy of a coalition with the Congress (I) to enable them to get back to power in the State.

The irony of it all has been that the present Chief Minister, Mr. Darbara Singh, a man of integrity who has given Punjab a reasonably clean Government, is obliged to bear the cross for the failure of the Central Congress (I) leadership to find a fair solution to the Akali problem. The Central emissaries entrusted with the task of resolving this tangle have unwittingly rendered themselves vulnerable to the accusation that they are more interested in pulling Mr. Darbara Singh down than in bringing the Akalis round to accept an equitable settlement.

### Distrust

The lone exception, Mr. Swaran Singh, the Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi's emissary, has tried to steer a middle course without being labelled either as an apologist of the Congress (I) or an antagonist of the Akalis with his characteristic detachment. But in the end, he has come a cropper being distrusted by both the Hindus and Sikhs by attempting a half-way compromise on most controversial issues like the Chandigarh issue and the revision of the Ravi-Beas award that would have left both the communities equally dissatisfied with a sense of smouldering grievance.

There is no Central leader other than the Prime Minister herself with the necessary national stature who can effectively intervene on

behalf of the Government and bring about a settlement. The Akalis have unfortunately been led to believe quite wrongly that, if they hold on to their demands for some more time with threats of a violent campaign, the Centre would cave in and concede at least the substance of their demands to give the Sikh community a special identity in the country's national life.

The Akali problem thus bristles with both political and psychological overtones which can be tackled only by a leader of Mrs. Gandhi's stature. At some stage of this sad episode she will have to take this matter into her own hands, without relying on her colleagues to find a solution.

### Healing touch

It was not without significance that the Akali chief, Sant Harchand Singh Longowal, who is rated as a moderate compared with Sant Jarnail Singh Bhindranwale, readily welcomed the suggestion made by Mr. Khushwant Singh in the Rajya Sabha during the calling attention motion on the Punjab situation, that Mrs. Gandhi should visit Amritsar on Deepavali day to provide a healing touch by talking to both Sikhs and Hindus on this auspicious occasion. It is the only festival that is jointly celebrated by the two communities which have so much in common.

The Lok Sabha was to have discussed the Punjab situation this evening before concluding the current session. But it was wisely decided to defer the debate till the next session to avoid a further exacerbation of feelings with harsh criticism of the Akali attitude.

CSO: 4600/1270

## DELHI PLANS DISCUSSED

Madras THE HINDU in English 8 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by G. K. Reddy]

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Nov. 7.

A renewed attempt is being made by the Centre through some intermediaries to persuade the Akali leaders to give up the threat to intensify the agitation and agree to an early resumption of the suspended dialogue on their political demands in a calmer atmosphere.

It will become known in the next few days whether the Akali leaders will respond to these overtures or adhere to their decision to extend the agitation to the streets of Delhi during the Asian Games.

One of the suggestions under consideration is that, in the event of an Akali refusal to withdraw this threat, the Centre should make a unilateral announcement of the acceptance of the religious demands and spell out the steps that are proposed to be taken to redress their legitimate political grievances in consultation with Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan.

A section of opinion at the Centre is that the Akalis cannot afford to reject peremptorily an unconditional gesture of this kind without exposing themselves to the charge of playing politics even with the religious demands, to derive some tactical advantage in projecting themselves as the principal upholders of Sikh interests.

The fact remains that, in successive general elections in Punjab, the Akalis had failed to get a clear majority and form a Government of their own in what is a predominantly a Sikh State.

**Never a unified force**

The Akalis have been able to get into power only as partners of coalition Ministries and not as single party Governments, since the Sikhs, as a community, have never voted together in favour of any particular political party or religious institution. It should not be too difficult, it is argued, to prick the Akali bubble if the Centre is able to display imagination in mollifying the Sikh sentiment in a generous spirit.

Once the religious demands of the Sikhs are effectively delinked from the political dictates of the Akalis, so the argument runs, the Centre should be able to regain the lost initiative by associating other distinguished Sikh representatives with the discussions on issues like the future of Chandigarh, the readjustment of linguistic boundaries, the revision of the Ravi-Beas award and a review of the Centre-State relations. It would also help to wean away the moderate Akali leaders from the influence of the extremists who are not interested in any reasonable settlement of the Punjab problem.

**Mid-term poll possibility**

The advocates of this line of approach to the Akali problem feel that the Centre should be prepared to order a mid-term poll in Punjab at the right moment to put the extremists on the defensive and make a bold bid to isolate them from the mainstream of Sikh opinion. But, in doing so, the Centre should shed the habit of backing only political light-weights and start dealing with the people who matter in Sikh politics, whether they are Akalis or Congressmen.

It matters little who gets into power so long as the Government is headed by decent men who are known for their personal integrity and dedication to public welfare in the State.

The moderate Akali leaders have been quite reasonable in their private attitudes to some of the prickly political issues, but they have not been able to oppose publicly the militancy of the extremists for fear of being denounced as appeasers of the Centre. The real challenge at present is how to make it politically possible, and personally less embarrassing, for these moderates to respond to any well meaning moves by the Centre to settle the Punjab problem.

## Hindu backlash

The prolongation of this agony in Punjab is unfortunately leading to the counter-phenomenon of Hindu militancy in Haryana, and, to some extent, even in Himachal Pradesh, which can assume equally disquieting dimensions. There are elements in Haryana who are now demanding that, instead of surrendering the Punjabi-speaking border areas, they should get the Hindi-speaking pockets other than Abohar and Fazilka tehsils still left in Punjab even after the break-up of the undivided State.

Apart from the 112 villages in the rich cotton-growing tehsils of Abohar and Fazilka, Haryana is entitled to get six more villages in the vicinity of Chandigarh itself, where the Cantonment, airfield and railway station are located if the 1970 award is fully implemented, both in its letter and spirit. This is a messy business which will end up by creating more problems in the name of resolving this linguistic tangle.

It is not merely the non-Communist opposition parties, but also some sections of the Congress (I) in Haryana who are at the back of this counter-offensive to enhance their bargaining power in the name of putting the Akalis on the defensive. There is every danger of this inter-State wrangle assuming the ugly overtones of a Hindu-Sikh confrontation if the Akalis go ahead with their plans to extend the morcha to Delhi and the Haryana Government decides to stop them from passing through the State.

It is for this reason that fresh overtures are being made to resume the dialogue with the Akalis before the start of the Asiad to avoid a showdown. The intermediaries are in touch with the five-member Akali negotiating team which significantly has not been disbanded after the decision to intensify the agitation.

CSO: 4600/1270

## GANDHI INAUGURATES AGRICULTURE, DEVELOPMENT BANK

Bombay THE TIMES OF INDIA in English 6 Nov 82 p 13

[Text]

NEW DELHI, November 5.

**T**HE Prime Minister today expressed the hope that the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development (NABARD) would be able to meet the credit requirements of farmers.

Inaugurating NABARD at a function in Vigyan Bhavan 116 days after it was formally constituted, Mrs. Gandhi said that credit played a significant role in production. Although considerable progress had been made in the past several years, agricultural production needed greater thrust.

She said NABARD would provide an integrated structure for credit for rural and agricultural development. (It has been formed by combining the Agricultural Refinance and Development Corporation and two departments of the Reserve Bank of India dealing in rural credit.)

The Prime Minister deplored the fact that even after nationalisation, the banks failed to change their policies. "The hopes we entertained at the time of nationalisation have not materialised and it is difficult for farmers to get credit."

**COMPLEX PROCEDURE**

Mrs. Gandhi said the procedure for getting bank credit were so com-

plex and cumbersome that even she would find it difficult to get a loan.

The removal of unscrupulous money-lenders from the rural scene had also not helped poor farmers much, she said. The result was that farmers could get no credit either from money lenders or banks. They were left high and dry in times of need.

The Prime Minister hoped that, with the setting up of NABARD, the difficulties of farmers in getting credit would be removed.

Mrs. Gandhi suggested that NABARD should develop in such a way that it could become a friend and guide rather than "a rigid institution."

The finance minister, Mr. Pranab Kumar Mukherjee, also emphasised the need for providing adequate amounts of credit to people in rural areas at reasonable rates.

**PROPER ROLE**

"We are today engaged in a major effort at transforming and modernising the rural economy through the introduction of new and improved techniques of production which will raise productivity per man and per hectare," he said.

This change in technology required a broad-based transformation in methods of cultivation, and such transformation could only be achieved if adequate amounts of credit

were made available to rural producers.

The finance minister hoped that NABARD would develop as a fully autonomous statutory organisation providing the necessary leadership to banks to play their proper role in integrated rural development.

Mr. M. Ramakrishnayya, chairman of NABARD, in his welcome speech remarked, "As the apex development bank for agriculture and rural development, we have to specify the essential principles of development through credit."

**PTI adds:**

A new corps of volunteers called 'Vikas Volunteer Vahini' has been specially raised to spread the message of development through institutional credit. The Vahini, formed under the aegis of NABARD will have as volunteers specially-selected farmers with no political affiliation and who have been beneficiaries of rural credit.

To start with, 36 volunteers have been selected. They will move in batches of three to educate farmers with specially-supplied literature in regional language and visual aids. The 'Vahini' will work for at least three to four months in a year and cover at least 15 villages in a month.

NABARD will meet the pocket expenses and pay a small honorarium to the volunteers.

CSO: 4600/1275

## PRESS COMMISSION'S REPORT INTRODUCED IN PARLIAMENT

Calcutta THE STATESMAN in English 6 Nov 82 p 9

[Text]

NEW DELHI, Nov. 5.—The Government tabled in Parliament today the voluminous report of the Second Press Commission, which starts its recommendations with the enunciation that the role of the Press in a developing and democratic society should neither be that of an adversary nor an ally of the Government.

"To be a mindless adversary or an unquestioning ally would be to abdicate judgment; a free Press should be, in our view, a constructive critic", the Commission notes.

It, however, feels that no useful purpose would be served by inserting a separate provision in the Constitution on the freedom of the Press "as that concept is already embodied in Article 19 (1) (a)".

The Commission also says that it is a "wrong notion" to hold that, apart from the reasonable restrictions that could be imposed on the freedom of the Press under Article 19 (2), there could be no other interference in the exercise of the freedom.

It adds that Article 13(2) does not forbid regulation of the exercise of freedom of speech and that "general regulatory statutes not intended to control the content of speech but incidentally limiting its unfettered exercises do not infringe Article 19(1) (a) when they are justified by valid governmental or societal interests".

The report, which is a comprehensive survey of the Press in the country, contains as many as 278 recommendations.

According to the memorandum of action taken, tabled with the report, the Information and Broadcasting Ministry had forwarded copies of the report to all concerned Ministries at the Centre, State Governments, and administrations of Union Territories for comments on the recommendations with which they were concerned. It had

also consulted the Press Council.

A meeting of representatives of State Governments and Union Territory administrations, in New Delhi on September 21 and 22, considered as many of the recommendations as were required to be implemented by them or which were of interest to them. On the basis of those consultations, the I and B Ministry had suggested the action to be taken on all the recommendations of the Commission.

It had been decided, according to the memorandum, that a committee of Ministers would consider those suggestions "with a view to enabling the Government of India to take a final decision recommendation-wise".

The Second Press Commission was constituted on May 29, 1978, to inquire into the growth and status of the Indian Press since the last Press Commission reported and to suggest how best it should develop in future. The Commission was reconstituted in April 1980 under the chairmanship of Mr. Justice K. K. Mathew, retired judge of the Supreme Court, and submitted its report to the Government on April 3 this year.

Most of the Commission's recommendations—which cover a whole gamut of subjects from the role of the Press and the pressures on it, to the role of the Press Council and news flow, both national and international, have already appeared in the Press.

BUSINESS SLOWDOWN IN INDONESIA

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 10 Sep 82 pp 1, 3

[Excerpts] Business in Indonesia has been slow for the last three to five months. Sales have fallen 25 to 50 percent compared with previous months.

This complaint was voiced to KOMPAS last week by large, medium and small businessmen. These businessmen, who have branches throughout Indonesia, were encountered in various parts of Jakarta and its environs.

Large retailers complain that their daily sales have fallen drastically. Their markets have been sluggish since the beginning of 1982, but have declined considerably in the last three to five months.

Enterprises affected include peddlers, textiles--both raw textiles and finished goods--agriculture, watchmaking, electronics, chinaware, canned foods, refined sugar, wheat flour and construction materials.

The recent decline in sales involves almost all basic necessities. Businessmen continue to produce a large volume of goods, but sales can be counted on the fingers.

Complaints of declining business activity come from all kinds of businessmen. Most are pessimistic; only a few are optimistic.

They have fixed channels for the goods they trade. However, they acknowledge that demand has fallen below normal levels. "We are still optimistic, but several months ago, we did not know what would happen," said a sugar manufacturer who routinely draws orders from syrup manufacturers.

Several businessmen active in commodities supervised by the Logistics Board, such as manufacturers of wheat flour, refined sugar, and soybeans which are marketed in Jakarta said that the business slowdown was caused by difficulties in borrowing money.

They say that recently, private and government banks have had tight money. They indicated that the banks may have instituted the tight money policy because they wish to restrain negative factors which develop later in connection with a business slowdown.

"Now, I am embarrassed to ask the banks for a loan, because of the business slowdown. If I ask for new credit or additional credit, they are suspicious," said a grocer.

Meanwhile, several large businessmen said that recently, the government has limited the money supply. "Private banks are reluctant to change rupiahs into dollars."

The director of the Principal automobile exchange, Nader Thaher, told KOMPAS on Wednesday that automobile sales over the past three to five months could be considered stable. Although there was a decline, it was relatively small, and confined to several types of vehicles, only.

According to Thaher, autos costing between 1.5 and 5 million rupiahs are most in demand. Those costing over 5 million rupiahs have drawn few buyers.

He said that many automobile buyers want to pay in American dollars. "I often receive American dollars in my exchange for automobile transactions. Why buyers use dollars, I don't know. What we receive is based on the daily exchange rate," he added.

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CSO: 4213/07



DAUD BEUREUH RETURNED TO ACEH

Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 6 Sep 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] Brigadier General Abdul Rachman, commander of Military Region i/Iskander Muda, told SINAR HARAPAN on Monday morning that Tengku Muhammad Daud Beureuh has returned to his home in Beureunan, Pidie Regency. He arrived in Banda Aceh from Jakarta via Garuda, and went to his village with his son, Colonel Muhammadiyah Haji.

The return of Daud Beureuh to Aceh was based on a decision of the President and the central Command for the Restoration of Security and Order in view of his advanced age (84 years) and declining health.

Daud Beureuh was brought to Jakarta in 1978, based on political opinion at the time. Abdul Rachman told the press he hoped that in the near future, "they would not contact him or arrange interviews until his health returned." The general public will not be allowed to visit, but relatives will be allowed to visit, with permission from his doctor.

Abdul Rachman added that regarding Daud Beureuh's rights, he would be permitted to worship in the mosque on Fridays, under supervision of his doctor.

Reports indicate that many people want to meet with Daud Beureuh, but only close relatives will be permitted to do so.

Daud Beureuh once led the All-Aceh Muslim Scholars Unit. In 1953, he and his followers staged an armed rebellion against the government. For 9 years, he was active in the forests. In 1962, he left the mountains. The government granted amnesty to him and to his followers.

During the Indonesian struggle for freedom, Daud Beureuh once served as military governor of Aceh, Langkat and Tanah Karo, with the rank of Major General in the Indonesian National Army. Later, in 1969, he was made an honorary Lieutenant General.

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CSO: 4213/07

IMPORT OF CB RADIOS BANNED

Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 7 Sep 82 p 12

[Excerpts] Beginning on 6 October, the import of CB radios manufactured abroad will be banned. CB enthusiasts must now use the Indonesian-produced Aries brand set. This set has been recommended by the General Directorate for Posts and Telecommunications.

A KOMPAS source in the Department of Communications said yesterday that the curb was intended to limit the abuse of the frequency spectrum. Almost 95 percent of the CB radios in Indonesia were made abroad.

CB radios generally can use more than 150 channels. According to the decision of the General Directorate of Posts and Telecommunications, they will be limited to a maximum of 40 channels, with a frequency of no more than 27.405 Megahertz. The domestically-made Aries set meets those limits.

With regard to the fate of imported CB radios now in the hands of the public, the source said decisions would be made on a case-by-case basis. There will be no new permits for the import of foreign sets. There will be continual monitoring of compliance with the decision.

There are about 3,200 licensed CB sets in Jakarta, but it is estimated that there are more than 10,000 illegal sets there.

A young technician said that if the ban on imported sets is accompanied by an improvement in the quality of domestically-made sets, he approves, but if the decision was made only to compel people to use domestically-made sets, it was unfair.

Domestically-made sets now on the market have a maximum range of only 3 kilometers. That is if the set is on the seashore, or in the middle of a field. If the set is installed in a car, the range is greatly reduced, to no more than 1 kilometer.

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CSO: 4213/07

## BRIEFS

'PELITA' RESUMES PUBLICATION--Based on a written decision by the Ministry of Information dated 6 September 1982, the suspension of PELITA's license to publish, in effect since 7 May 1982, has been lifted, and PELITA will resume publication on 8 September 1982. Managing Editor Aswin Jusar told ANTARA Sunday evening that the mission of PELITA is to represent the Indonesian Muslim community by voicing the aspirations and interests of Muslims in national development, based on Pancasila and the Constitution of 1945. The leadership of PELITA, led by Editor-in-Chief Shaf Manaf, which was at first led by Barlianta Harahap, will be replaced by A. K. Jacobi. The managing editor is Aswin Jusar, and the business is headed by Hasan Raharja. PELITA also has a council of advisors, consisting of K. H. Ibrahim Chalid, Soedjono Hoemardani, Th M. Gobel, J. Naro, and Qofratullah. The editorial council consists of Saafroedin, Bahar, Soelastomo, Sjarif Oesman, Sjarifuddin Sapari and I.O. Galelano. [Text] [Jakarta SINAR HARAPAN in Indonesian 7 Sep 82 pp 1, 12] 9197

FOOD PRODUCTION TO RISE--Production of secondary crops, vegetables and fruits will rise rapidly in the future. Development of these commodities will reduce imports and improve nutrition. Director of Food Agriculture Ir Wardoyo explained this to the Technical Directorate for Food Production Construction in Yogyakarta last week. In keeping with the above goals, the production targets for 1982/1983 must be 23.16 million tons of rice; 25.45 million tons of secondary crops; 2.80 million tons of vegetables; and 5.29 million tons of fruits. These targets must be raised in the following years. According to Wardoyo, development of agricultural production demands increased effort, not only to maintain the gains achieved to date, but to strive to reach the goals so carefully set. For example, soybean and corn production, which do not meet domestic needs, pose a difficult challenge. Before 1978, Indonesia was able to export soybeans. But in the ensuing years, Indonesia has imported an increasing volume of soybeans. In 1981, soybean imports reached 308.078 tons. Of course, if these targets are to be reached, rice seedlings, secondary crops and horticulture must increase, not just in numbers but also in quality. There must also be an increase in fertilizer; pesticides against insects and disease; and agricultural tools. Included among the commodities to be developed are corn and soybeans; garlic and red peppers; citrus fruits, avocados, mangoes, papaya, and bananas. [Excerpts] [Jakarta KOMPAS in Indonesian 14 Sep 82 p 2] 9197

## KAMPUCHEA

CORRESPONDENT: PRK CONDITIONS MUCH IMPROVED, THAI BORDER TRADE SIGNIFICANT

Bangkok KHAO CHATURAT in Thai 11 Oct 82 pp 38-41

[Article: "Kampuchea: Breathing Normally"]

[Text] When the present situation in Kampuchea is discussed in Thailand, regardless of whether the matter is discussed in the press or whether it is an interview with someone who is making amends, the picture that is painted for us is one of hardship and poverty there. The government is portrayed as a demon since it is communist and since it is the slave of Vietnam and the Soviet Union. But when Chaturat went and observed things inside Kampuchea, there was no "smell," or even an "inkling," of hardship in Kampuchea at present as the rumors would have people believe.

During the first few months after Pol Pot-Ieng Sary were toppled in 1979, there were only about 70 people left in Phnom Penh. But in just a few months, the population grew to more than 10,000 people. As for conditions throughout the city, people could "smell" or get an "inkling" only of the lack of hope of ever being able to restore things. Buildings had been razed and the various necessities that people need for life had been completely destroyed. Even expensive Benz automobiles had been destroyed and piled up all over the city. The buildings where people could live were hardly adequate to keep out the sun and rain. People would spontaneously begin to cry if they were asked about their living conditions and families, and this included both revolutionaries and the children in the middle of the streets who, unable to find their parents, sat disconsolately amid the rubble of the buildings that had been destroyed. Life in Kampuchea at that time was lifeless; there was no hope left of even being able to obtain a piece of cloth, a glass or a single nail.

At the Solidarity Hotel, which was the largest hotel in Kampuchea during the time of the previous government, there were almost no rooms left that could be used. Everything from soap to lightbulbs had to be sent from Vietnam or socialist countries. Even to obtain some food to serve the guests staying there, people had to wait daily for aircraft to land at the Pochentong Airport. Innocent girls from the countryside who had survived served as hotel officials in order to greet guests from abroad, even though they probably had only one dress left apiece. And they ate the food left over from the meals of the guests or waited for rice from Vietnam. And they just stood about absentmindedly not knowing what to do with their lives.

But today, September 1982, more than 3 years after the change then, things are totally different.

From a population of just 70 people, which increased to about 10,000 people shortly after the change, Phnom Penh now has a population of at least 500,000 people.

Phnom Penh, which was once filled with the rubble of collapsed buildings and the ruins resulting from the havoc wrecked by Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, is becoming clean again. The streets are filled with people. Most of the buildings once again house people as normal. The shops, which were ordered closed during the building of the "new society" by Pol Pot and Ieng Sary, have opened again and they are filled with customers as if nothing had ever happened.

Repairs have begun on most of the temples that can be repaired. More than 25,000 monks were executed; the few who survived have been found and they have entered the order again in accord with [national] customs. An official from the United Front for the Kampuchean Motherland said that "at present, there are 4,000 monks in the country."

"Yes, there are no shortages this year. The only thing is that there is no surplus either," said a high-ranking official of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Council concerning the matter of rice shortages now and in the future. While travelling by plane from Phnom Penh we passed over the large Tonle Sap-Siem Reap area and over Angkor Wat and Angkor Thom in Siem Reap, which is about 200 kilometers from the Thai border. "What we still have a great shortage of is cattle, buffaloes and tools. Because during that period, Pol Pot destroyed everything. Now, we are receiving support from some countries, and we are establishing centers to produce such things. There are not too many problems."

At the markets in Phnom Penh, life is beginning to return to normal; this includes both living conditions and the morale of the people. The small shops and street vendors are again selling everything from sugar to daily necessities just as in Thailand. You can find everything from noodle soup to monosodium glutamate. In particular, you can find Samit, 555, and Lucky Strike cigarettes as easily as you can in Hat Yai or Songkhla.

"There are only two things that we cannot buy from the Thai border," said a child who helped us find some Krung Thong cigarettes. He told us about the great shortages of tools and food after Pol Pot and Ieng Sary were chased out. "These two things are Thai tanks and artillery. Aside from these two things, if we need something, we can purchase it from Thailand. But Krung Thong cigarettes are not popular now; there are only Samit brand cigarettes."

But Thai goods, Samit cigarettes and other things necessary for daily life have not flooded just the vendor stalls along the streets of Phnom Penh. They have reached Saigon, or Ho Chi Minh City, too. There are all types of goods there from Thailand and Singapore.

"There are only 10 textile mills in our country and six of them are located in Phnom Penh," said the manager of a textile mill in the heart of Phnom Penh when Chaturat was taken to visit a textile mill that did everything from spinning the thread to dyeing the cloth, making the designs and producing ready-made clothing. Everything was done by the 570 Kampucheans who worked there. "We have repaired the machines and have begun production. We can produce enough to meet the needs of our people."

The textile mill where Chaturat went to observe the entire production process was not a very large mill. It had 326 looms, and 570 people worked there. Seventy percent of these are women who have received urgent training during the past 3 years. The production capacity is 3,500 square meters a day. The manager said that "when I arrived, the machines and the mill were in ruins. Only four machines were in working condition. We had to repair everything. There were only a few people left who had not been killed. We had to train people all over again. Actually, our production capacity is greater than this but, at present, we lack oil for the power plant. We do not have enough electricity. But when production for the entire country is added together, we have almost enough cloth for the people of the country. We no longer have to purchase cloth from Thailand like in the beginning."

With the help and cooperation of the countries in the socialist camp, from a position of "not having anything," or from having "zero" left, Kampuchea has today begun to stand up and rely on itself.

All types of factories have been restored. A filter-tip cigarette whose quality is not inferior to the Samit or Krung Thong brands produced in Thailand is produced and sold under the brand name "Kampuchea cigarettes," or "Independence cigarettes." Not only is it sold in the cities in Kampuchea, but it is also sold to Kampucheans living along the Thai border.

Soft drinks, brandy and whiskey, which were not produced during the time of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary, are again being produced. The taste is similar to that when these items were produced during the time of the capitalists.

It is no surprise that there have been reports that Kampuchea is urgently developing the port of Kampong Som since that is the major artery of development and self-reliance in the transportation and communications sector. And it is not only the port [that is being urgently developed]; everything that is of great importance is being worked on urgently by the Kampucheans. Concerning even a domestic airline, with the help of the Soviet Union, Kampuchea now has its own airline, with at least six aircraft based at Pochentong Airport.

"During the initial period, we signed an agreement with Soviet pilots and experts to help us train our own pilots," explained an official from the Kampuchean Ministry of Foreign Affairs. "We have sent students to socialist countries in order to gain knowledge and expertise in all fields. We pay for them, although we do receive some help. We are not the slaves of anyone."

Heng Samrin entered Phnom Penh emptyhanded. There was nothing there. The most important thing is that of the people who had enough knowledge to be able to work and who spoke some Thai, there was only one person left at the Kampuchean radio station. But today, when you are among various-level administrators of Kampuchea, you will hear Thai spoken clearly. Even the director of the recently-opened medical college speaks Thai fluently. Most of these people come from Battambang.

At the Ministry of Foreign Affairs during that period, there was only one young man who could speak English. He worked without pay except for the several liters of rice that he received in compensation. But now, it is easy to find high-ranking officials in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs who speak English just like an Englishman.

"I received a degree in engineering from England, and I worked in England for 2 years. I am the representative for the B.A. Tobacco Company in this region." Mr Siang Khimnuan talked about why he had gone to work for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs: I had to change from being an engineer to being a foreign affairs official in order to provide help with English. If I fled abroad, I could earn 50,000 to 100,000 a month. But I won't go. I will stay in my country. I don't have any problems."

Certainly, Kampuchea still has countless problems that must be solved. This means that the Kampuchean people must continue to struggle on many fronts. "We have just begun to reopen our hospitals. Our universities and schools are just now beginning to reopen. Three years is a very short time," said an official from the United Front For the Kampuchean Motherland when he took us to visit a boarding school for orphans. "We have a problem that should not be the great problem that it is today. We have had to take responsibility for the orphans. In Phnom Penh alone, there are 5,678 orphans, both boys and girls. The government must take responsibility for everything -- food, clothing and education -- until they are old enough to take responsibility for themselves."

In Thailand, there have been many reports on Kampuchea to the effect that there is no way that the present Kampuchean government can survive. First of all, it is said that Pol Pot-Ieng Sary soldiers or other opposition groups are all over the country and that the Kampuchean people hate the Vietnamese for taking control of the country. [It is said that] the people still hope to be freed and allowed to choose their own government by electing Sihanouk, Son Sann or Pol Pot-Ieng Sary, which will make them democratic. There are countless such stories that make it seem that the present government of Heng Samrin and the 3 million Kampuchean people left are just naive "cattle" without "hands or feet." But by coming in closer contact with the apparatus of the system and observing things, it can be seen that Kampuchea's present socialist system has an adequate foundation.

The problems facing Kampuchea are different from those facing Laos and Vietnam. Those countries have the time and conditions necessary to educate their people and build a united front with the people. But as for Kampuchea, amidst disaster

and death, people almost lost consciousness and went insane since they did not know what was happening when the tens of thousands of Vietnamese soldiers poured into the country to liberate them and since no one knew what would happen to him in the future. Almost everyone lived in terror and trembled before the rapidly changing situation. Concerning the exhausted government that arose amidst the disaster in the country, looked at superficially, it can be seen that it is facing great difficulties and that the problems that it faces are too immense for it to be able to make the people understand what must be done or what the policies will be. This is because there is no communications equipment left or it is not possible to communicate in any way.

There is one radio station that can be repaired and used. But the problem is that the several million people who survived have nothing left except the single suit of clothes given them by Pol Pot-Ieng Sary. They were not even allowed to have spoons or fingernail clippers. As for having a radio with which to listen to the news, there is no need to talk about that.

As for communicating in ways used throughout the world, there was no way of doing this in Kampuchea at that time. And everyone who went and saw the situation at that time said that [Kampuchea was] "exhausted" and without hope. Because as long as they could not make the people understand, it was difficult for them to control the situation, or to control it at all.

But today, basic communications and education for the people have been provided. The Kampuchean government and the Revolutionary Council of Kampuchea have begun to establish an organization known as Utedkm, or the National Council of United Front For the Edification and Defense of the Kampuchean Motherland. It is responsible for organizing things and providing basic education to the people in every village and family throughout the country.

The council officials responsible will come from all levels, from the [national] government to the village levels. Each family and people from every occupation, class and age group must participate in this council.

What is most amusing is that the deputy president of this council is a monk who serves as the Buddhist representative. A Moslem group and the various ethnic minority groups in the country take part in administering things too.

Providing education concerning politics, society, economics, culture and self-defense will be carried on resolutely.

"These youths are not over 18 or 19 years old. All serve as soldiers and take turns serving in their localities," said an official from the united front organization pointing to the group of unkempt youths holding grenades and M79s who escorted us to Angkor Wat and along the roads of Siem Reap. "These people find their own food and places to stay. They take responsibility for everything. The government provides them with weapons and weapons training only. This is how we do things all over the country in every village."



Thus, it is not too surprising that in 1981, the Kampuchean side was able to capture thousands of Pol Pot-Ieng Sary soldiers, or soldiers in various guises sent from the Thai border, along with documents and other items.

This systematic organization and provision of basic education concerning the policies of the party and government has united the three Indochinese countries more closely in opposing the common enemy, that is, all forms of imperialism and colonialism, including being an enemy of China. Such thinking and education have been modified for the stage and even the shows of young students who dance Thai dances show the importance of the solidarity of the three Indochinese countries.

11943

CSO: 4207/15

COMMENTARY SCORES UN DECISION ON SEAT

BK290734 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 28 Oct 82

[Station commentary: "An Illegal and Unjust Decision of the United Nations"]

[Text] The decision made on 25 October by the 37th UN General Assembly concerning recognition of the right to representation of the bloodthirsty Democratic Kampuchean regime has caused the atmosphere in this top international organization to become one of constant gloom. Such an irresponsible attitude runs totally counter to the principles of the UN charter and does not correspond to the real situation in Kampuchea, which is developing favorably. This is because although the Democratic Kampuchean regime was totally overthrown on 7 January 1979, the bloodthirsty demons still have the right to occupy the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations.

The erroneous, unreasonable decisions made successively by the United Nations grossly violate the right to self-determination of the Kampuchean people and constitute gross interference in the internal affairs of the PRK. No one can refute the most heinous crimes and great destruction carried out in an unprecedentedly barbarous manner against the Kampuchean people and the Angkor land by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime--lackey of the Beijing expansionists--during the dark era of its rule in Kampuchea. Mass graves filled with the blood, flesh and bones of the innocent Kampuchean people are everywhere throughout the country. This concrete proof constitutes a bitter heritage and the deepest historic wounds for all Kampucheans and all mankind. The so-called Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] is actually a Pol Pot government in disguise set up through the collusion of the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists and regional reactionary forces in order to oppose the Kampuchean revolution and the rebirth of the Angkor land. It also constitutes a dark maneuver to undermine the friendship and militant solidarity of the three Indochinese countries. These elements have all been smashed by the Kampuchean people. They have no land. They are only bandits living on Thai soil and can survive only by begging for crumbs from Beijing and Washington. Therefore, the 37th UN General Assembly's decision allowing the Democratic Kampuchean regime to represent the Kampuchean people displays the utmost contempt for the souls of the over 3 million Kampucheans who died in a most miserable manner at the bloody hands of the Pol Pot clique. It also constitutes stern contempt for the morality and conscience of mankind. It is regrettable that the United Nations, which was created to defend peace,

justice and human rights, has once again turned to defend the bloodthirsty, unjust people who have destroyed peace and violated human rights.

The presence of this criminal regime can never prevent the CGDK from falling. This presence can only create a gloomy atmosphere at the United Nations and obstacles to the search for solutions to the international and Southeast Asian problems.

Moreover, the attempt to maintain the presence of the CGDK in the United Nations made by the Beijing expansionists, U.S. imperialists and the international reactionary forces is aimed at concealing their perfidious maneuver to oppose the PRK, which has legitimate status.

The Kampuchean people stress once again that the PRK Government is their sole authentic and legitimate representative; it controls the entire country and decides our country's destiny on the international forum.

The PRK has expanded and is expanding its historic role and is gradually making a firm advance toward socialism. The UN decision to recognize the right to representation of this genocidal regime in disguise cannot reverse the situation in Kampuchea or obstruct the trend of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

The true line of revolution and the just cause of the Kampuchean people's struggle will certainly win. The right of authentic and legal representation of Kampuchea must return to the PRK. This UN decision has no influence in hampering our common task of building and defending our beautiful Angkor fatherland.

CSO: 4212/8

KAMPUCHEA

CHEA SIM ADDRESSES CEREMONY AT FINANCE MINISTRY

BK310311 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Text] A ceremony was held at the office of the Finance Ministry at 0800 on 29 October under the chairmanship of Comrade Chea Soth, member of the Party Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of planning, to open the first 1982-84 course similar to higher education for 93 cadres in charge of finance and accounting. Attending the ceremony were Comrade Chan Phin, member of the party secretariat and minister of finance; Comrade Meas Samnang, minister of industry; and many members of the Council of State, deputy ministers and cadres from various ministries and departments. Also present at the ceremony was the SRV Finance Ministry's delegation which is currently visiting the PRK.

Comrade Chan Phin spoke on the significance and objectives of this first 1982-84 course similar to higher education for cadres in charge of finance and accounting. He stressed: This course will give the trainees a basic knowledge of Marxism-Leninism, and help them grasp the party line and policies, gain scientific knowledge to analyze economic and financial problems and learn more on the financial system and problems so that they will be able to correctly carry out their work according to the real conditions in our country. Particularly, it will teach the trainees how to control finance and accounting so that they may be able to control the production and circulation of goods in central and local units.

In conclusion, Comrade Chea Soth stressed that finance and accounting are among the most important state tools for carrying out revolutionary tasks. He urged all trainees to strive to surmount all obstacles and study hard so as to apply knowledge from this course successfully in response to the trust of the party and people.

CSO: 4212/8

COMMUNE MEMBERS ATTACK SRV SILOS, SEIZE RICE

BK120934 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 8 Nov 82

[News commentary: "From 3,000 to 4,000 Inhabitants of Tang Krasau Commune, Santuk District, Kompong Thom Province, Attacked the Vietnamese Rice Silos and Seized Their Own Rice From the Vietnamese Aggressors"]

[Text] In Tang Krasau Commune, Santuk District, Kompong Thom Province, the Vietnamese collected all the little rice our people managed to grow and stored it in their silos in Pralay and Prey Kdei villages for the needs of the Vietnamese aggressor troops. On 10 October some 3,000-4,000 hungry inhabitants attacked the Vietnamese silos in Pralay and Prey Kdei villages and seized all the rice in the two silos. At the same time, our people also tried to take hold of the rice in the silo in Toek Andong village, but they were dispersed by heavy and savage Vietnamese gunfire. The Vietnamese arrested 40 inhabitants, put them in jail and interrogated them through beating. Ever since that day, our people have waged a continuous struggle, protesting and demanding that the Vietnamese aggressors release the 40 detainees.

Fearful of another attack, the Vietnamese were forced to release the 40 detained inhabitants under the condition that our people return the rice to them.

This above-mentioned event clearly reflects the seething indignation of the people in the zone under the temporary control of the Vietnamese who are suffering from the suppression, arrest, massacre and starvation operations conducted by the Vietnamese in a most savage and fascist manner. Our people's searing anger has now become a stormlike resistance movement which is dealing stinging blows to the Vietnamese aggressors everywhere. The people's struggle in the zone under temporary Vietnamese control at present, such as the movement to hack to death any Vietnamese who dare to rob the people or rape their women, the movement to stab and kill the officers of the Vietnamese aggressor troops, the movement to seize rice from the Vietnamese, and the major movement involving 3,000-4,000 people to rise up and attack Vietnamese silos as in Santuk District, has spread everywhere throughout the country.

Through experience gained at the cost of much flesh and blood sacrificed by our people, it is obvious that only by uniting and rising up and by joining

with the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea in the counter-attacks against the Vietnamese aggressors can the people survive and can the Kampuchean nation and race escape extermination. In the face of the burning indignation and force of great solidarity of our people, army and guerrillas, the Vietnamese aggressors will not be able to withstand our attacks. They will certainly be wiped from our Kampuchean territory in the end.

CSO: 4212/9

SRV AGGRESSION DENOUNCED DURING UNGA DEBATE

BK111335 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Hanoi Aggressors Were Once Again Shamefully Exposed at the 37th UN General Assembly Session"]

[Text] On 5 November the 37th UN General Assembly discussed the question of peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia raised by the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors. The aim of the latter in proposing this question for debate by the General Assembly was to oppose the resolution adopted by the UN General Assembly which decided to demand that the Hanoi authorities--the aggressors in Kampuchea--withdraw all their aggressive troops from Kampuchea, to cover up their occupation of Kampuchea which has caused the situation in Southeast Asia to become extremely tense and explosive, and to shift the guilt and responsibility for this tense and explosive situation onto other people. At the same time, it was to fool other people into legalizing their aggression in Kampuchea and accepting the result of this aggression as a fait accompli. However, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors did not succeed as they had wished. Immediately after the General Assembly started debating this so-called peace question, the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors were exposed and their shame peace label was viciously trounced. Delegates from various countries in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region, which are threatened by the aggression of the Vietnamese in Kampuchea and the Vietnamese-Soviet strategy of aggression and expansion in the region, took turns denouncing the deceit and tricks of the Vietnamese aggressors and demanded that they withdraw all their aggressive troops from Kampuchea in compliance with the resolution of the UN General Assembly, which is the indispensable condition for ensuring lasting peace and stability in Southeast Asia as well as the rest of the Asia-Pacific region.

The Thai permanent representative emphatically pointed out that Vietnam's military aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea are the root causes of the tense situation in Southeast Asia. The absence of peace in the region at present stems from Vietnam's aggression against and occupation of Kampuchea, an independent and nonaligned state.

The Thai delegate stressed that in order to attain a comprehensive political settlement of the Kampuchean question, it is necessary that all foreign troops are withdrawn from Kampuchea. As long as the Kampuchean people are not allowed

to exercise their sacred right to decide their own destiny and are not liberated from foreign occupation and pressure, peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia can never be restored.

The delegate of Japan said that Kampuchea continues to be occupied by foreign troops, preventing the Kampuchean people from exercising their right to self-determination. He stressed: If the Kampuchean question is not settled comprehensively, lasting peace and security in Southeast Asia cannot be ensured.

The delegate of Australia stressed: The main cause of the tension in Southeast Asia is Vietnam's continued aggression against and occupation of Kampuchean territory. If Vietnam really wants to see peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia as it has claimed, Vietnam should recognize that the first step it necessarily has to make is to withdraw all its aggressive forces from Kampuchea and cooperate in seeking settlement for the Kampuchean question in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly and the International Conference on Kampuchea.

Thus denounced and exposed, the Vietnamese were very humiliated. It was even more shameful when delegates of various countries started walking out when the Vietnamese delegate took the stage to speak in defense of Vietnam's aggression against Kampuchea.

This is another ignominious defeat of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors at the 37th UN General Assembly session. The world is well aware of the ugly features of the Vietnamese Hanoi authorities--features of the bandits and aggressors who try to exterminate the Kampuchean race, who threaten the security of neighboring countries, who undermine the peace and stability of Southeast Asia and who are the cat's paws of the Soviet international expansionists in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region.

Therefore, if the Vietnamese Hanoi authorities stubbornly continue to turn a deaf ear to world opinion by refusing to withdraw all their aggressive troops from Kampuchea in compliance with the UN General Assembly resolution and continue to carry on their war of aggression against Kampuchea and remain bent on fulfilling their ambition of annexing Kampuchea and setting up an Indochinese federation as an outpost and springboard for the senseless and insolent implementation of their and their Soviet masters' strategy of aggression and expansion in Southeast Asia and the Asia-Pacific region, they will be further isolated and suffer more shameful defeats until they are completely toppled and wiped out in the end as have been all past villains, with Hitler at the head.

CSO: 4212/9



COMMENTARY ON UN PROBE OF SRV, SOVIET CBW USE

BK101315 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 6 Nov 82

[Station commentary: "The Kampuchean People Hope the United Nations and All Peace-Loving Forces in the World Will Overcome All Obstacles in Effectively Checking the Heinous Crime Committed by the Vietnamese and Soviets in Massacring the Kampuchean, Lao and Afghan Peoples"]

[Text] At this year's UN General Assembly, the question of toxic chemical and biological weapons was introduced by the General Affairs Commission of the UN General Assembly into its agenda for debate. The delegate of the Soviet Union, which is charged along with Vietnam with the crime of massacring the Kampuchean, Lao and Afghan peoples with toxic chemical and biological weapons, insolently opposed the move. However, the Soviet Union was shamefully defeated because the majority of countries in the General Affairs Commission voted overwhelmingly to include this question in the agenda. Afterwards, the United Nations sent a group of experts to carry out an on-the-spot investigation into the charge that the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors have used toxic chemical weapons, poison and poisonous gas to massacre the Kampuchean and Lao peoples in their war of aggression in the two countries. The UN group of experts is now making every effort to fulfill its duty so as to gather more and clearer evidence of the use of toxic chemical weapons by the aggressive Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and Laos.

The Kampuchean people, victims of this heartrending chemical warfare launched by the Vietnamese Le Duan aggressors during the past nearly 4 years, hope that the United Nations, its group of experts and all peace-loving forces in the world will not spare any effort and will pay the keenest attention to deal with the question of the use of toxic chemical and biological weapons by the Vietnamese and the Soviets in their current wars of aggression in Kampuchea and Laos and in Afghanistan. Hopefully, their use of toxic chemical and biological weapons in the three countries can be proved overwhelmingly so that the international community can take appropriate punitive measures against them. However, the Vietnamese and Soviet archcriminals resorted to all kinds of maneuver and conducted all sorts of dark activities in order to cover up all these extremely criminal, cruel and savage acts.

In Kampuchea alone, the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors, who have been deeply bogged down in the Kampuchean battlefield and have failed to overcome the resistance of the Kampuchean people through the use of their conventional weapons and their man-made famine, have intensified their toxic chemical warfare to massacre the Kampuchean people of all sexes and ages indiscriminately in a more ferocious, savage and fascist manner. They have been using toxic chemical weapons in the forms of poisonous gas and toxic substances of all descriptions in the remote jungle and mountainous areas that they could not reach with their armed offensives and the plains, cities, towns and even in hospitals. The most powerful toxic chemical weapons used are the yellow rain which causes most painful and immediate death among Kampuchean victims.

During the 1981-82 dry season, according to the firsthand reports by our army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea, more than 1,200 Kampucheans perished from the Vietnamese toxic chemicals and poisonous gas, including 40 families which were completely destroyed. More than 400 other persons were seriously incapacitated and, later on, died.

During the just ended rainy season, the Vietnamese aggressors continued to make use of this toxic chemical warfare in a most ferocious and savage manner. In early October, the Vietnamese aggressors intensified the use of toxic chemical weapons everywhere, both in the remote jungle and mountainous region and the urban areas. For example, on 2 October they sent planes to spray toxic substances over villages and communes in Phnum Sruoch District of Kompong Speu Province, causing death among many Kampucheans. On 8 October the Vietnamese aggressors put poison in alcohol and ice cream on sale in marketplaces in Thalabarivat and Stung Treng districts of Stung Treng Province, causing death to three persons and serious injury to many others. Meanwhile, at the marketplace of Stung Treng City, the Vietnamese mixed poison into sweets, cakes, vegetables, cosmetics and other materials, causing death and skin burns among many consumers.

The Soviet-Vietnamese expansionists and aggressors are conducting their toxic chemical warfare in Kampuchea, Laos and Afghanistan for the purpose, on the one hand, of smashing the will to fight of the peoples in the three countries and committing genocide against the peoples of these countries so that there would be no resistance against them. On the other hand, they are doing it for experimentation in preparation for expanding their chemical warfare into other parts of the world.

Therefore, the catastrophe that the Kampuchean, Lao and Afghan peoples are facing at present will threaten the existence of the people in other countries of the world even more seriously.

For this reason, the Kampuchean people, who have been victims of the chemical warfare of the Vietnamese Hanoi aggressors for the past nearly 4 years and who continue to see their fellow countrymen perish one after another from the chemical warfare and genocidal war of aggression waged by the Vietnamese enemy, appeal to international public opinion, to peace- and justice-loving countries in the world, and, particularly, to the United Nations and its experts to try to overcome all obstacles and vanquish the forces of aggression and expansion.

and the forces which adhere to the law of the jungle--namely, the Vietnamese and Soviet murderers--in order to save the lives of the Kampuchean, Lao and Afghan peoples and to check the danger of the expansion of the Vietnamese and Soviet chemical warfare in time.

The most effective measure to check the heinous crime of the Vietnamese and Soviet aggressors against the peoples of the three countries is to collectively put pressure on Vietnam and the Soviet Union to end their wars of aggression and occupation in the three countries by withdrawing all their aggressor troops in accordance with the resolutions of the UN General Assembly.

CSO: 4212/9

KAMPUCHEA

SRV HELICOPTERS SPRAY TOXIC CHEMICALS IN KAMPOT

BK110622 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] On 25 and 27 October in Chhuk and Kaoh Sla districts, Kampot Province, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors used a helicopter to spray toxic chemicals on villages, killing many of our people.

This clearly shows that despite being exposed, denounced and condemned by the world and humanity, which firmly demand that the Vietnamese enemy aggressors stop using toxic chemical weapons to exterminate the innocent Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese aggressors stubbornly persist in using these toxic chemical weapons in their war of aggression in Kampuchea in a cruel and fascist way. In particular, during this 1982-83 dry season--when they are defeated, bogged down and completely at an impasse on the military battlefield--the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have intensified this chemical warfare to help their depleted forces resist the attacks of the national army and guerrillas of our Democratic Kampuchea and have used these chemical weapons as a strategic means to exterminate the Kampuchean race.

Therefore, the Kampuchean people appeal to the world community--particularly to the United Nations--to continue to raise its voice in exposing and denouncing the crimes of the Vietnamese aggressors and race exterminators, and to take concrete and effective measures to timely check and stop the Vietnamese aggressors use of these toxic chemical weapons to kill off the Kampuchean people at will.

The Kampuchean people and the national army and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea are determined to unanimously unite under the leadership of the government of Democratic Kampuchea and continue to fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, increasing the intensity until they are compelled to withdraw from the Kampuchean territory, and to completely and finally end all kinds of Vietnamese crimes, including the use of toxic chemical weapons.

CSO: 4212/9

LATE OCTOBER BATTLE RESULTS REPORTED

BK050530 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 4 Nov 82

[Excerpt] During the last week of October, the Thai authorities sent F-5, (?C-130), L-19 and OV-10 aircraft to carry out reconnaissance flights and violate our airspace on seven occasions, penetrating 5 km deep inside our territory over areas in Pailin and Poipet in Battambang Province and an area west of Koh Kong.

At sea, the Thai authorities sent armed vessels to catch our fish and launch reconnaissance activities on over 200 occasions.

On land, the Thai authorities carried on provocative acts by firing 120-mm and 100-mm artillery shells into our territory 41 times in the areas near hills 343, 199 and 172 in Koh Kong Province, 36 other times in Samlot, Pailin, Koh Kong and Sangke in Battambang Province and five other times in Samraong, Kantuot and Trapeang Kol in Preah Vihear Province.

While the Thai authorities were providing cover, the bandits sneaked in in small groups to sabotage and loot our people in a number of remote area along the border. However, they could not escape due punishments by our armed forces guarding the border area together with the Vietnamese troops. On some occasions, our armed forces crushed or captured while groups of bandits.

On 26 October, our armed forces surrounded and captured a group of eight bandits attempting to launch activities in sector 6 of Pursat Province. We seized two AK's, five KP-2 mines and a large quantity of documents.

On 21 October our armed forces, who have a lofty sense of revolutionary vigilance, encountered, surrounded and crushed a group of three bandits who had crossed the border into an area west of Samlot in Battambang Province in an attempt to conduct reconnaissance. We also seized two AK's and a large number of small mines.

On 22 October, in an area 10 km from Pailin in Battambang Province, five enemy elements attempting to loot rice and property from the people were surrounded and crushed by our armed forces and militiamen guarding this area. We seized

three AK's, five (?bags) of rice and a quantity of tools. On the same day, a group of enemy elements attempting to launch activities in an area west of Smat Deng, Pursat Province, were attacked by our armed forces who killed two of them and seized a B-40 and an AK. A day earlier, two groups of enemy elements conducting reconnaissance at (Ta Sang), Ratanamondol District, Battambang Province, were surrounded and attacked by our armed forces who killed four of them and seized a B-40 and two AK's.

On 25 October, in the border area near hill 343 the enemy launched two harassments against us by firing artillery shells on our armed forces. With heroism and determination to defend every inch of our territory, our armed forces immediately repulsed the enemy. Following a short fight, five enemy elements were killed and we seized two AK's and four KP-2 mines. The few survivors fled helter-skelter back to Thai territory.

Also during the same week, deep in the interior of our country, Pol Pot bandits hiding in the jungle continued to sneak into villages and communes to sabotage our people. However, wherever they appeared, our people would report their presence to our armed forces who quickly surrounded and crushed them. On 29 October, in the area south of Pich Nil, acting on a tip off by our people, our armed forces surrounded and crushed a group of enemy elements attempting to sabotage our communications line. Two enemy elements were crushed before they could commit any crimes. We seized two AK's. On 22 October, in an area west of Veal Veng, Pursat Province, the people told our armed forces to surround enemy elements who were mobilizing forces in the jungle. Four enemy were killed on the spot and our armed forces seized a B-40, two B-40 rockets, an M-79 and an AK.

On 26 October patrol unit attacked and killed a group of five enemy elements hiding in a forested area 20 km north of Chikreng District, Siem Reap Province. We seized a 60-mm mortar, a 60-mm shell, 10 KP-2 mines and 2 AK's. Later the survivors, who were desperate and had lost the will to fight, surrendered to the local authorities.

CSO: 4212/9

VODK BATTLE REPORTS

Moung-Koas Kralar Battle Results

BK260432 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 23 Oct 82

[Text] In September our comrades in arms on the Moung-Koas Kralar battlefield killed 89 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 41 others for a total of 130 casualties.

In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades in arms made and planted 190,000 punji stakes, dug 60 punji pitfalls and set 90 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous national army, guerrillas and people of the Moung-Koas Kralar battlefield.

Koh Kong-Kompong Som Battlefield

BK080301 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] In October our comrades in arms on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield killed 172 Vietnamese enemies and wounded another 182 for a total of 354 casualties.

Concerning the production of primitive weapons, our comrades in arms made and planted 1.5 million new spikes, dug 500 new punji pitfalls and set 150 new automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people on the Koh Kong-Kompong Som battlefield.

Western Leach Battlefield

BK120935 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 8 Nov 82

[Text] In October our comrades in arms on the western Leach battlefield killed 125 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 86 others for a total of 211 casualties.

In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades in arms made and planted 1,200,000 punji stakes, dug 450 punji pitfalls and set 370 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people of the western Leach battlefield.

#### Samlot October Statistics

BK100316 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Text] In October our comrades in arms on the Samlot battlefield killed 174 Vietnamese enemy aggressors soldiers and wounded 235 others for a total 409 casualties.

In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades in arms made and planted 820,000 punji stakes, dug 300 punji pitfalls and set 200 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army and guerrillas of the Samlot battlefield.

#### Route 10 Battle Statistics

BK110730 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 10 Nov 82

[Text] In October our comrades in arms on the Route 10-Pailin battlefield killed 159 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 200 others for a total of 359 casualties.

In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades in arms made and planted 786,000 punji stakes, dug 370 punji pitfalls and set 190 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people of the Route 10-Pailin battlefield.

#### South Sisophon Battlefield

BK120533 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea  
2330 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] In October our comrades in arms on the south Sisophon-Mongkolborei battlefield killed 128 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 167 others for a total of 295 casualties.

In the field of primitive weapons production, our comrades in arms made and planted 4,500,000 punji stakes, dug 4,000 punji pitfalls and set 150 automatic bows.

Long live our valiant and courageous army, guerrillas and people of the south Sisophon-Mongkolborei battlefield.



AGRICULTURE REPORT FOR 25-31 OCTOBER

[Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments for the reporting period 25-31 October:

Prey Veng: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 26 October reports Peam Ro District had transplanted over 800 hectares of early and ordinary rice and planted 500 hectares of late rice by October. Almost 1,000 hectares of corn had also been planted. At 1300 GMT on 28 October the radio reports that by the end of September Preah Sdach District had transplanted 26,610 hectares of various types of rice.

Kompong Chhnang: In Toek Phos District, according to a radio report at 1300 GMT on 26 October, peasants had transplanted 7,490 hectares of rice by mid September.

Takeo: In Samroang District, the radio reports at 1300 GMT on 27 October, peasants had transplanted 4,600 hectares of rice--47 hectares of which was IR-36 rice--and harvested 17 tons of ordinary rice by October.

Kandal: At 1300 GMT on 27 October peasants in Kandal Stoeng District had obtained 729 tons of paddy from the harvest. The district has transplanted 11,600 hectares of rice and boasts more than 7,300 oxen and buffalo. At 1300 GMT on 28 October the radio notes that Ponhea Loe District has transplanted 3,718 hectares of various types of rice.

Battambang: The radio reports at 0430 GMT on 27 October that during the third quarter the provincial veterinary service caccinated over 5,000 cattle against foot and mouth disease and hemorrhagic fever, and over 1,600 against stomach inflammation, rinderpest and diarrhea.

Pursat: By early October, according to the radio at 0430 GMT on 29 October, the province had planted and transplanted 61,730 hectares of rice and thousands of hectares of secondary crops. In Bakan District, the radio reports at 1300 GMT on 29 October, over 5,200 hectares of rice has been transplanted this rainy season, along with 300 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Kompong Cham: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0358 GMT on 28 October reports that Srei Santhor District has planted 6,320 hectares of rice--meeting the plan--while the veterinary service has vaccinated 4,500 buffalo and oxen. At 0400 GMT

on 30 October SPK reports that Kompong Siem District has planted 4,800 hectares of rainy season rice against 2,550 hectares last year. At 1429 GMT on 31 October SPK notes that in Memot District the rubber plantation in Salang Prek Chhlong has obtained 2.65 million liters of latex, against the plan of 2 million liters. The plantation consists of 10,800 hectares of rubber trees.

CSO: 4212/9

## AGRICULTURE REPORT FOR 1-7 NOVEMBER

[Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 1-7 November:

Battambang: This year, according to Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 1 November, there are 59,043 hogs in the province.

Kompong Cham: At 1300 GMT on 1 November the radio reports that by mid-October peasants in Kompong Siem District had planted 4,800 hectares of rainy season rice. At 0430 GMT on 2 November the radio reports that a meeting of the provincial agricultural service was recently informed that the target for dry season food crop production is 27,920 hectares. This includes 16,540 hectares of rice. The fish catch will be 4,500 tons. In a similar report at 0433 GMT on 2 November, Phnom Penh SPK in French reports that during the rainy season the province planted 139,780 hectares of rice--5,000 hectares more than last year. The area of industrial crops was put at 39,270 hectares.

Kandal: At 1300 GMT on 4 November the radio reports that during the rainy season 52,365 hectares of rice were transplanted and 10,980 tons of fish caught. A similar report carried by SPK at 0401 GMT on 3 November adds that the province has 131,380 cattle, an increase of 25,000 over last year. The province also built a pumping station at Prek Samrong capable of irrigating 2,600 hectares of land. Another report by SPK, at 0411 GMT on 7 November, says that in Dangkao District peasants have planted 7,900 hectares of rainy season rice, an increase of 2,000 hectares over last year.

Kompong Thom: At 1300 GMT on 5 November the radio carries two reports on the province. The first notes that in Kompong Svay District 29,827 hectares of land had been transplanted by mid September while 858 hectares of subsidiary crops had been planted. The second reports that in Baray District 28,942 hectares of rice can now be irrigated following repairs to dams. Rice has been transplanted on this area.

Kampot: The radio reports at 0430 GMT on 7 November that 91,378 hectares of rice was planted during the rainy season. An SPK report at 0400 GMT on 5 November adds that the province has also planted 2,210 hectares of corn, 1,430 hectares of sweet potato, 2,850 hectares of beans and 580 hectares of industrial crops.

Pursat: SPK reports at 1422 GMT on 6 November that the province has planted 64,000 hectares of rainy season rice this year--1,000 hectares above plan. Subsidiary crops have been planted on 2,000 hectares.

Kompong Chnang: In Baribo District, according to the radio at 0430 GMT on 7 November over 7,700 hectares of rice had been transplanted. Last year 950 tons of fish were caught and 6,800 head of cattle raised. At 1429 GMT on 2 November SPK reports that this rainy season the province planted 44,200 hectares of rice--800 hectares more than last year. In the dry season it is planned to grow 6,200 hectares of rice.

CSO: 4212/8

AGRICULTURAL REPORT FOR 8-14 NOVEMBER

[Editorial Report] Monitored Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments in the reporting period 3-14 November:

National level: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0419 GMT on 12 November reports that the Agriculture Ministry has recently delivered 2,000 tons of chemical fertilizers to various provinces, including 160 tons to Kompong Thom, 1,029 tons to Kandal, 160 tons to Svay Rieng and 640 tons to Prey Veng. From the beginning of the rainy season up to October, the Transport Ministry delivered 81,100 sacks, 2,940 sprayers, tens of thousands of mouldboards, plows and plowshares, 22,000 tons of chemical fertilizers, 3,790 tons of IR-36 seeds, 20,180 liters of insecticide and DDT. The Agriculture Ministry at present is expediting deliveries of seeds and chemical fertilizers to various localities so that the dry-season rice production plan of 155,000 hectares will be achieved.

Prey Veng: At 0430 GMT on 9 November the radio notes that in Peam Chor District peasants have transplanted rice on 4,000 hectares, grown corn on 1,882 hectares, beans on 613 hectares and vegetables on 30 hectares.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey: The radio at 1300 GMT on 9 November reports that peasants in this province have planted 11,552 hectares of rice and grown nearly 1,000 hectares of subsidiary crops. At 0430 GMT on 13 November the radio adds that by the end of October, they had sown 67 hectares of rice and harvested more than 260 hectares of slash-and-burn rice, 27 hectares of early rice and 650 hectares of floating rice. SPK News Agency at 1434 GMT on 15 November adds that in the past rainy season, peasants in this province planted 153,850 hectares of rice--11,550 hectares above the planned target--and 3,000 hectares of subsidiary crops. Banteay Srei District [as received] achieved 112 percent of the plan while Chikreng District planted 39,100 hectares of 7 percent above plan.

Takeo: SPK reports at 0401 GMT on 10 November that Treang District plans to plant rice on 4,800 hectares in the dry season. The district authorities have delivered 20 tons of IR-36 seeds to various localities and helped repair barrages and canals with a total length of 5,700 meters. The district has achieved the rainy season rice production plan of 26,200 hectares. The veterinary service has vaccinated 12,500 head of cattle against infectious diseases.

Kandal: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 10 November notes that by 1 November, peasants in Dangkao District had harvested 38 hectares of early rice yielding over 20 tons. In the last rainy season, the district transplanted 7,900 hectares of rice.

Kompong Chhnang: According to SPK at 1442 GMT on 11 November, 41 solidarity fishing groups in this province have made preparations to achieve their plan of catching 11,000 tons of fish. The fishermen plan to bleed 152,000 fish. The local authorities have supplied them with fishing device and equipment. Last year Kompong Chhnang fishermen overfulfilled their plan by 2,000 tons. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 11 November reports that in Toek Phos District peasants have transplanted 7,500 hectares of various types of rice and grown 340 hectares of subsidiary crops and 95 hectares of industrial crops. So far, they have harvested 42 hectares of early rice. In Kompong Leng District, SPK reports at 0402 GMT on 14 November, peasants plan to cultivate 2,330 hectares of dry-season rice. By the end of October, the district had harvested 280 hectares of rice. In the past rainy season, the district planted 5,800 hectares of rice. Peasants have repaired water reservoirs capable of irrigating 3,800 hectares. In another area they cleared 3,000 hectares of land and planted 1,170 hectares of subsidiary crops.

CSO: 4219/14

DECREE ISSUED ON TYPES OF NATIONAL AWARDS

BK291128 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 29 Oct 82

["Text" of 25 October Council of State Decree No 13 on conferring of orders and medals]

[Text] By virtue of Item 7, Article 60, Chapter V, of the PRK constitution:

By virtue of the law on the organization and functioning of the National Assembly and the Council of State of the PRK promulgated through Decree No 4 dated 10 February 1982;

By virtue of the recommendation of the Council of Ministers on the requirements for the encouragements, citations and rewards, the Council of State decides:

I. To promulgate new orders and medals as follows:

1. The Angkor Order, one class.

2. The Friendship Order, one class; and the Friendship Medal, one class.

3. The Labor Order, three classes. The first class is decorated with a picture of three Angkor temples on a rope motif; the second class is decorated with a picture of two Angkor temples on a rope motif; and the third class is decorated with an Angkor temple on a rope motif.

The Labor Medal, one class.

4. The Victory Order, three classes. The first class is decorated with a picture of three Angkor temples on a rope motif; the second class is decorated with a picture of two Angkor temples on a rope motif; and the third class is decorated with one Angkor temple on a rope motif.

II. These orders and medals are to be conferred with the following aims:

1. The Angkor Order is the highest order of the PRK and is to be conferred on any collective or individual--PRK citizen or foreigner--who makes outstanding achievements or meritorious service in national construction and defense and in assisting the PRK.

CALL TO BOOST DRY SEASON RICE PRODUCTION

BK131245 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Station editorial: "Pledge to Emulate in Fulfilling the Flood-Receding and Dry Season Rice Production Plan"]

[Text] Rainfall this rainy season was early and fairly regular. In every region the revolutionary power and the people have committed all their resources to rice production with great enthusiasm and dedication in a bid to carry out the plan set by the party. This year's rainy-season rice production effort was vigorous and the results have been much better than last year.

By the end of last September, a number of provinces such as Battambang, Pursat, Kompong Chhnang, Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and Kompong Som had overfulfilled the plan. Takeo, Kompong Speu, Kampot and a number of provinces afflicted by drought spared no efforts in plowing land and transplanting early rice, particularly the IR-36 variety. In order to make up for the losses and to fulfill the plan, we must go all out to grow flood-receding rice wherever possible, such as in areas around Tonle Sap Lake and along the Mekong. Manpower and equipment must be made available so that plowing and transplanting can be completed in time. Tilling and transplanting must follow the receding waters. Mutual assistance and borrowing of manpower and materiel between one area and another must be practiced. An area where the land is ready but the rice seedlings are too young must borrow mature seedlings from other areas which have seedlings in excess or lend its manpower and equipment to needy localities. All this exchange of services must be made in a high revolutionary spirit.

At the same time, conditions must be created in preparation for the forthcoming dry-season rice production campaign. During the 1981-1982 dry season we achieved immense success throughout the country: We cultivated 149,430 hectares of land and reaped 256,000 tons of rice. This was a yield unmatched by past societies. Especially Kandal, Takeo, Kompong Thom, Siem Reap, Kampot, Stung Treng and Kratie Provinces overfulfilled the plan. This was possible thanks to the courage, industriousness and fierce determination of our peasants who are well aware of their duty and role as the true masters of society and the masters of their own destiny and the destiny of their fatherland.

In this 1982-1983 dry season, our revolutionary power and people have made all preparations to emulate for the honor of being pioneer provinces, pioneer



units, pioneer groups and pioneer peasants with the goal of fulfilling the party's plan of cultivating 150,000 hectares of land. In order to realize this goal, the following main conditions should be met:

1. See to it that sufficient stocks of seed are at hand, particularly short-term, high-yielding seeds which are resistant to disease, resilient to drought and virtually free from insect attacks, such as the IR-36 rice variety which was successfully produced in Kandal, Takeo, Kompong Speu, Kompong Cham Prey Veng, Svay Rieng and other provinces during the last dry season. At the beginning of this rainy season, peasants in Se Romeang Village, Phnum Penh District, Kandal Province, managed to raise the yield of this IR-36 rice variety to 7-10 tons per hectare.
2. Measures should be taken to protect dams, reservoirs, ditches and dikes by building strong sluices and floodgates to ensure irrigation of rice during the drought, avoid wasting water by refraining from making holes in dikes to set traps for fish or shrimp. Existing waterpumps in each locality should be repaired and maintained in serviceable condition. Use waterwheels, scoops and waterwinches appropriately in accordance with the need of each group.
3. Ministries, offices and departments concerned should provide fertilizer, seeds, insecticide, waterpumps, fuel oil and other equipment in time and as needed for each locality. Avoid being fatalistic and negative. Moreover, experts in agriculture and in the use of machinery should directly give advice to the peasants at production sites.
4. The local revolutionary authorities should make prior and proportionate distributions of land to each unit and group. If possible, the families of group members should be given additional land so as to avoid leaving good land fallow and keeping manpower idle.
5. All solidarity groups should enhance their mutual affection, sincerely help each other, develop the tradition of industriousness in labor, tap the source of creativeness with a high sense of awakening, and strive hard to produce as much dry-season rice as possible to meet their own needs and for the collective and national society.

In this spirit, efforts should be made to carry out tasks within the groups and to learn, improve and increase planting techniques so as to augment both the quantity and quality of production.

The rice production efforts in the dry season constitute a struggle movement which requires tenacity, determination and time. The revolutionary authorities in all sectors from the central to grass-roots levels must bring into play their sense of responsibility by creating all kinds of favorable conditions for actively cooperating with our peasants in the vigorous campaign to grow the dry-season rice so as to fulfill and even overfulfill plan set by the party.

Pledge to emulate so as to become pioneer provinces, pioneer groups, pioneer units and pioneer peasants in the production of the 1982-1983 dry-season rice.

2. The Friendship Order and the Friendship Medal are to be conferred on any collective or individual foreigners who make meritorious deeds by assisting the Kampuchean people in their national defense and construction.

3. The Labor Order and the Labor Medal are to be conferred on any collective group or individual citizens of the PRK who makes outstanding feats in labor and production work.

4. The Victory Order is to be conferred on any collective unit or individual member of the regular, regional, guerrilla, militia and police forces outstanding in combating the enemy inside and outside the country or in training and building unit. Individuals outside the armed forces and police force who have recorded outstanding feats or who have joined in fighting the enemy will also be conferred with this Victory Order.

5. The Fatherland Defense Order, which has already been promulgated, is now used as an award for collective groups or individuals working in the armed forces, state organs, mass organizations and localities which have recorded many outstanding feats in the movement to strengthen the defense of the fatherland.

6. Aside from conferring the orders in accordance with the above-mentioned aims, the Labor Order is also used as an award for any collective or individual foreigners who have recorded outstanding feats or fallen for the cause of labor in building our country. At the same time, the Fatherland Defense Order is also used as an award for any collective or individual foreigner who has made outstanding feats or fallen for the cause of defending the Kampuchean territory.

III. The Council of Ministers shall consider and decide on the conferring of all categories of awards and medals. It shall give more thorough advice on this decree so that the citation and conferring of awards are carried out in a correct, timely and effective manner as an encouragement and model for all to make positive contribution to the firm defense and construction of the PRK.

On behalf of the Council of State  
[Signed] Chairman Heng Samrin.

CSO: 4212/9

## BRIEFS

DELEGATION ATTENDS TRADE FAIR IN DELHI--On 30 October a PRK delegation led by Comrade Thong Chan, deputy minister of local and foreign trade, left to attend the fourth international trade fair held in New Delhi. It is the first time the PRK has sent a delegation to take part in and have a stand at this international trade fair in India. Mr (Mohammad Yunus), chairman of the fair, said that representatives of 54 companies from more than 90 countries, including the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, participated in this international trade fair. Representatives of different central ministries, governments of different states of the Indian Union and representatives of about 3,000 companies from state and private industries all over India also took part in the fair. Mr (Yunus) also said that this year the international trade fair opened on 1 November. Various cultural and artistic activities will also take place at this fair. [Text] [BK050858 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Nov 82]

HUNGARIAN PROPAGANDA DELEGATION VISITS--A Hungarian central propaganda and education delegation led by Comrade [name indistinct], assistant to the economic and political affairs section of the Hungarian Socialist Workers Party Central Committee, arrived in Phnom Penh at 1100 on 1 November for a friendship visit to the PRK at the invitation of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission. Welcoming the delegation at Pochentong Airport were Comrade Pao Hamphan, acting chief of cabinet of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; many cadres from the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; and Comrade (Famil Agorgy), first secretary of the Hungarian Embassy in Kampuchea. [Text] [BK050056 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Nov 82]

GDR OFFICIALS THANK PRK LEADERS--In reply to greeting messages on the GDR's National Day from Comrade Heng Samrin, secretary general of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the Council of State; and Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the PRK; Comrade Erich Honecker, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the Council of State of the GDR, and Comrade (Willisov) sent reply messages stressing that "at present as in the future, please be assured that the GDR will strive to expand and strengthen the fraternal relations between the parties and the two states for the cause of peace and socialism and for the benefit of our two peoples. We wish you, dear comrades, new successes in your country's advance toward building socialism and in the struggle for peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia." [Text] [BK061015 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Nov 82]

GDR'S FISCHER THANKS HUN SEN FOR GREETINGS--Recently, Comrade Oskar Fischer, minister of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs, sent a message to thank Comrade Hun Sen, minister of the PRK Ministry of Foreign Affairs, for his greetings on the GDR's National Day. The message stressed: "I am convinced that our friendly and fraternal relations and solidarity will gradually develop for the benefit of our two peoples." [Text] [BK061014 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Nov 82]

GDR'S SINDERMANN THANKS CHEA SIM--Recently, Comrade Sindermann, president of People's Chamber's Presidium of the GDR, sent a message to Comrade Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, thanking him for his greeting message on the GDR's National Day. The message stressed that "I agree with your conviction that the relations of friendship, fraternity and close cooperation between the GDR and the PRK will--now and in the future--be increasingly developed and play a significant role in the treaty of friendship and cooperation." [Text] [BK061017 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 5 Nov 82]

PHAM VAN DONG THANKS PRK FOR SYMPATHY--Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers, recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers. The message read: I am very moved by your warm and cordial sympathy for the Vietnamese people who have experienced a catastrophe caused by storm No 7. We regard your expressed sympathy as a powerful encouragement for our Vietnamese people in overcoming all the serious consequences of the storm. [Text] [BK111455 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 10 Oct 82]

CHAN SI CONDOLES PHAM VAN DONG--After hearing about the deplorable news that a disastrous storm, Nancy, hit Thanh Hoa, Nghe Tinh and Binh Tri Thien Provinces in the SRV, causing heavy rainfall and badly damaging a number of houses and thousands of hectares of the people's crops in these provinces, Comrade Chan Si, chairman of the PRK Council of State, has sent a condolence message to Comrade Pham Van Dong, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers. The message says, among other things: The Kampuchean people would like to express their deepest sympathies for the losses suffered by the fraternal Vietnamese people. The Kampuchean people regard this disaster as their own. [Text] [BK270607 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 26 Oct 82]

BATTALION OPENS ARTILLERY TRAINING COURSE--The 85th battalion recently opened the first artillery officers training course for 1982-83 for 215 trainees. The opening ceremony was attended by Comrade Prum Thav, deputy chief of the General Staff; Comrade Khieu Sarun, Kompong Speu provincial party secretary; and cadres from the General Staff. [Excerpt] [BK270222 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 22 Oct 82]

SVAY RIENG AID DISTRIBUTION--On 29 October, the Kampuchean Red Cross distributed 360 tons of rice--gift of the UNHCR--to 720 families in Rumduol, Chantrea and Kompong Rou Districts in Svay Rieng Province. [BK051059 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 4 Nov 82]

KHMER SOLDIERS JOIN DK--On 12 October two Khmer soldiers who were forced to serve the Vietnamese enemy in Siem Reap Market, Siem Reap Province, fired on a Vietnamese car, killing two Vietnamese and wounding four others. After this event, they fled to join our army and guerrillas, bringing along two AK's. Our army and guerrillas have accorded warmest welcome to these two Khmer soldiers who pledged to join our army and guerrillas in fighting the Vietnamese aggressors until all of them are driven out of our Kampuchean territory. [Text] [BK270439 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 23 Oct 82]

WEINBERGER RULES OUT RELATIONS WITH SRV--Speaking at a banquet given in Bangkok on 2 November by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila, U.S. Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger said: The United States will not have diplomatic relations with Vietnam so long as it occupies Kampuchea. The United States cannot reward Vietnamese aggression in Kampuchea. Thailand and the United States jointly carry out diplomatic efforts to restore the complete sovereignty and independence of Kampuchea. [Text] [BK050239 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Kampuchean to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 4 Nov 82]

VIETNAMESE POISONING PEOPLE IN STUNG TRENG--Since the beginning of October the Vietnamese aggressors have been using toxic chemicals to kill our people in Stung Treng Market, Stung Treng Province. The Vietnamese aggressors mixed toxic chemicals hidden in their fingernails with cakes, food, vegetables, face powder and various other commodities. Several people died or suffered from skin burns after eating or using poisoned foods or commodities. This is further concrete proof of the Vietnamese aggressors' crimes in using toxic chemicals to kill innocent Kampuchean people. At present, despite the strong opposition and vehement condemnation of the whole world against the Vietnamese-Soviet crimes of using toxic chemical weapons to massacre the Kampuchean, Lao and Afghan peoples, the Vietnamese aggressors still stubbornly continue to use chemical weapons as a major strategic weapon for exterminating our Kampuchean race in a most cruel and barbarous manner. The only way to put a permanent end to this use of chemical weapons and other crimes of the Vietnamese aggressors is for our Kampuchean people to unite as one and wage all forms of struggle more vigorously against the Vietnamese aggressors until all of them are driven from our Kampuchean territory. [Text] [BK050625 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 4 Nov 82]

CSO: 4212/8

PRC, U.S. 'SCHEMES' IN INDOCHINA DISCUSSED

BK010318 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0400 GMT 29 Oct 82

[Feature: "Conversation Between Comrade Ka and Comrade Han"--recorded]

[Excerpt] [Han] Well comrade, before discussing the problem of army sports and acrobatic activities, which you have raised, I would like to discuss a problem which exists. It is a problem regarding the world situation, particularly in our country. Actually, it is the problem that we discussed last week. Today, I would like to note certain points of the recent situation in Laos, especially that of the past week.

[Da] All right, comrade, just go ahead.

[Han] The exiled Lao reactionaries have viciously carried out counterrevolutionary activities in Laos in an ever more arrogant and open manner.

[Ka] Is that so, comrade?

[Han] Yes, comrade. For example, in the military field, they have carried out spy activities, plundered the people's property, and incited disunity in the country while making deceitful propaganda opposing our party and government and disrupting the Laos-Vietnam-Kampuchea solidarity and [words indistinct]. They have also bought off and deceived the people and youths of various tribes in the mountainous areas, for example the Yao tribal youths, into fleeing into the jungles and serving as armed bandits carrying out activities against our Lao revolution.

In the political field, recently, the Chinese reactionaries, the United States and their satellites have set up a Lao government-in-exile with that man, Phoumi Nosavan, as prime minister.

[Ka] I see.

[Han] This is a very dangerous scheme that they have carried out with the intention of continuing the opposition to our Lao revolution, comrade.

[Ka] So, through those activities, we have further understood even more clearly the schemes of China, which has daily shown itself to be an enemy of our Lao revolution.

[Han] You are right, comrade.

[Ka] At the same time, these acts are further evidence of the implementation of the United States' true bellicose nature through its scheme to encourage those misled people to arrogantly and protractedly oppose the Lao revolution.

[Han] That is right, comrade. They have never abandoned their schemes. Now, all we have discussed is the situation in general.

In Kampuchea, according to an SPK report, the military situation along the Kampuchea-Tai border has remained very tense, comrade.

[Ka] That is what I have heard, comrade.

[Han] The Thai troops have joined with the shattered forces of Pol Pot in carrying out spying and plundering activities. They have also conducted very severe armed provocations along the Kampuchea-Thai border areas. Moreover, the Thai side has mobilized its aircraft to fly reconnaissance missions and shelled Kampuchean territory with artillery on many occasions, comrade.

In the political field, others--for example those in the ASEAN group--have carried out slanderous campaigns against Vietnam, again and again demanding that Vietnam withdraw troops from Kampuchea. It is noteworthy that following the formation of the Democratic Kampuchea Coalition Government with Sihanouk as president, the situation in Kampuchea has become even more tense. Besides, along the northern border of Vietnam, as I have heard from the VNA News Agency, over the past few months the Chinese soldiers have repeatedly conducted armed provocations against Vietnam. As a result of each of the provocations, many people have been killed or wounded, comrade.

[Ka] Oh, now I understand the true situation in Indochina.

[Han] Yes, comrade, this is what the general situation is currently like in Laos, as well as in Indochina at present. However, with correct domestic and foreign lines, our army and people, firmly adhering to the truth, have continued to firmly hold up arms and resolutely fight to defend the country and build socialism in a majestic manner. At present, as you, comrade, can see, our party and state are leading our Laos nation in a continuous march forward along the path of socialist construction.

CSO: 4206/19

SIANG PASASON ATTACKS UN DECISION ON KAMPUCHEA

BK291410 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 29 Oct 82

[SIANG PASASON 29 October commentary: "The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary Clique Must Be Expelled From the United Nations"]

[Text] On 25 October, the United Nations, under pressure from the imperialists, the international reactionaries and some of their satellites which have always sought to harm the Kampuchean people's legitimate revolutionary cause, once again decided to recognize the representation of Kampuchea by the Pol Pot clique.

The vote to retain the seat of the phantom dressed up by the enemies of the Kampuchean revolution and disguised under the banner of the so-called coalition government constitutes an attempt to conceal the brutal crimes committed by the genocidal regime and cover up the present reality in the PRK.

Everyone is fully aware that under the barbarous regime of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, 3 million Kampuchean people lost their lives at the bloody hands of the clique. The world's people would shiver in disgust at the mention of the names of these cruel murderers.

When the country was liberated from the occupational yoke of the genocidal regime, the Kampuchean people rejoiced and ardently desired to live in peace, master their country and rebuild the fatherland. Nevertheless, the reactionaries in the Beijing ruling clique, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and some of their lackeys in Southeast Asia, have always pursued a policy of sabotaging and obstructing the line of rebuilding Kampuchea. They jointly made efforts to hastily form the so-called tripartite coalition government of the exiled Kampuchean reactionaries. They have revived these phantoms in different attire so that they can play on the international stage, thereby creating another sensation, in order to oppose the Kampuchean people and other nations in Indochina.

Progressive opinion and people with a strong conscience are aware of the tricks of these traitors and their masters. A phantom will always be a phantom. There is no reason for some countries to vote for a criminal regime which does not have any parcel of land or represent any people. It is also regrettable that the United Nations has recognized a regime which is not the true representative of the Kampuchean people.



The Lao people, together with all progressive mankind, hold that the decision to retain the UN seat of the Pol Pot clique is unreasonable, runs counter to the Kampuchean people's legitimate rights to self-determination and trample underfoot mankind's fundamental right and that of the UN charter. The decision constitutes a brazen interference in the internal affairs of the PRK and, worse still, harms the honor and prestige of the United Nations.

Nevertheless, the victory of the revolution was not scored through a UN vote. On the contrary, despite the fact that the imperialists and the reactionaries have in the past pressured the United Nations to vote against any revolution and progress, the world revolution has continued to develop vigorously.

The United Nations has recognized the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique of murderers during the past 3 years. It has now recognized the so-called coalition government, which is in fact a tool of the imperialists and the international reactionaries, so that it can sit in the world organization. Such action is erroneous and cannot prevent the PRK from advancing along the correct and just path of rebuilding the country and building a new life in accordance with the Kampuchean people's true aspirations. The Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique and those putting on its sloughed off skin must be chased out of the seat of the Kampuchean delegation at the United Nations.

CSO: 4206/19

THAI, WESTERN MUSIC STILL PREVALENT, SUPPRESSION TO BE GRADUAL

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 8 Oct 82 p 2

[Conversation with the Editor's Column: "Cassette Music"]

[Excerpts] [Question] 1. Why are there so many Thai and western music cassette recordings being sold in the market? What can be done about this?

2. If I am not mistaken, there is an order of the capital [administrative committee] concerning a ban on the sale and recording of cassette music. I am interested in knowing whether that order is still in effect.

3. Are there any state music cassette recording stores, and if so, where?

Please rewrite wherever you think what I have written is not suitable.

From Thongson 2 October 1982

[Answer] This problem has been going on for a long time regardless of any order forbidding it, and some people still do not want to follow the order. For this particular problem proper measures must be taken to solve it. It certainly will be solved sooner or later. This is because after there was a resolution to set up guidance and culture control for Vientiane Capital there has not been any funding to allow it to carry out its work. However, this issue is still being planned by this committee, and we can only wait for the day to start carrying out the actual work which has to follow the proper [procedure]. Of course, this problem will certainly be solved, but it has to be done gradually.

2. You are correct, and that order is still in effect as before. There has been no change. The sections involved still use this order in carrying out their work.

3. We do have a state cassette recording store, and it is located in front of Boua Savan movie theater. At this time there is only a store with a very beautiful sign. If you want to go to have recorded cassette music you would be disappointed because there are no cassettes there at all. I don't know why so I cannot tell you, except that there might be some problem. Thank you.

9884

CSO: 4206/17

U.S. BLAMED FOR WORLD PROBLEMS

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 7 Oct 82 pp 2, 4

[Conversation with the Editor] Column: "The United Nations and the Imperialists"

[Excerpts] [Question] Everyone knows that world problems nowadays have been caused by American imperialists and their followers. Why doesn't the UN Security Council take the necessary measures towards those who violate its charter, or doesn't it have any right to get involved in this matter?

[Answer] It is not only the UN but also many advanced nations in the world that have acknowledged that the difficulties and problems endangering world peace today are caused by the thirst for war and the territorial expansion policy of the imperialists, the expansionists, and powerful international reactionaries whose goal is to make the entire world into their neo-colonies. Meanwhile, they also hope to take over the land of all developing and under-developed countries for their [Colonies], especially for their natural resources, thus aiming to build up their economy so they will have the most advanced economy in the world. They also [compete] for markets, and they aim to sell weapons and to be the conqueror of the entire world, in addition to resisting our socialist countries. As for the UN's role in this problem, actually the UN is only a forum for political struggle. The use of different measures to [counter] the dangerous threat to the world of the imperialists, the expansionists, and other reactionaries depends on a majority of the votes of the member states of the UN that have to come to a mutual agreement. Today the power of the imperialists is still quite strong, and they have a considerable number of followers. Therefore, any debate on the floor (the UN assembly) is difficult, complicated, and incapable of reaching any agreement. There have been many such problems.

9884

CSO: 4206/17

ARRANGEMENT OF LEADERS' PHOTOS, SUPPRESSION OF GAMBLING DISCUSSED

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 9 Oct, 11 Oct 82

[Conversation with the Editor' Column]

[9 Oct 82 p 27]

[Excerpts] [Question] 1. What is the correct way to arrange our party and government leaders' photos at various opening ceremonies? How many leaders [should be included]? Recently in many different localities and districts I have seen things being done in different ways. Can this be done whichever way we like? Suppose we arrange the photos incorrectly, would it still be all right? What is the really correct way to arrange the photos?

2. Concerning those who sell "illegal lotteries," is there no way to stop them, or do we have to let them carry on? Recently there have been a number of people actively playing illegal lotteries. Please explain to me where the illegal lottery gambling came from. When did it start? What country introduced it? Won't it harm the policies of the party and government? Please explain this to the masses in Vientiane Capital so they can understand.

May VIENTIANE MAI progress as called for by the nation as well as the party and government forever. Love, 5 October 1982. P.S. Silavong.

[11 Oct 82 pp 1, 47]

[Text] [Answer] 1. In the past as well as now we put up three pictures. The way to arrange them is to count from left to right. The first is a picture of the secretary general, the second is the president of the country, and then other comrades. If you see any place where this is not done they must be rearranged correctly according to the ceremonial regulations.

2. To raise the question you had asked: "isn't there any way to ban it?" Concerning this I just want to say that the traces of the old society must be absolutely wiped out, such as superstitious beliefs, anti-social activities [like] prostitutes, gambling, cards, illegal lotteries, etc. These are caused by the old anti-social elements still with [us]. You should review this phrase of the order issued by the administrative committee. Do you still remember it?

If we review this problem again we have to discuss where it said "absolutely forbidden" without saying "if there is any way" as what you asked, because the order is already clear that the anti-social elements left over from the old regime must be absolutely wiped out. Its importance is in the actual practice. How absolute the result is depends on the work performance of the administrative authorities in cooperating with the people in the localities where these anti-social activities occur. Comrade P. S. Silavong, I want to tell you that wherever they occur and there is definite evidence, please call 2053 or 3352. The most important thing is to talk to them first. This means if anyone is addicted to these anti-social activities, that person must be trained and educated. And if he still does not listen we have to apply new measures. We all live together with love, solidarity, and unity. We all carry out all the resolutions issued by the party and government. Now more than ever the party and government have asked for the solidarity, the grant and firm solidarity of all Lao people of all nationalities and all races, to carry out the national construction and socialist construction.

Illegal lotteries arise from the idea of gambling. Which country started it first I do not know, because I have seen it ever since I was born. There was an example a little after 1950 in Vientiane when the powerful authorities played tombola (French). Later on they played the lottery (English word). However, these two languages are referring to the same thing, which in Lao is called illegal lotteries and number games, or shares. We assume that it was more of a capitalist idea because for the illegal lottery mentioned the capitalists who were owners would get the money. The ones who lost were the gamblers. The capitalists would never lose because they let the winners use the gamblers' money. The money left over they put in their own pockets. Therefore, those who are addicted to gambling will go broke, and none of them is every wealthy. Some of them gambled so much they had to sell their houses and ricefields; they quarreled with their wives, children, and relatives. When the money to gamble is short then they steal little things, and do other things none of which are good. These are all anti-social activities. Therefore, we can say that no gambling is good, and it is also against the laws of the land. Let me stop for now. I hope you find this satisfactory. Thank you.

9884

CSO: 4206/17

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS SETS LOCAL PRICES FOR ELECTRICITY

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 11 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

Decree of the Council of Ministers, Issued 22 September 1982

Text The Council of Ministers issues decree No 238/CCOM concerning the revision of prices for electricity, as follows.

Based on the economic and financial situation in our country and in the world at present, and

Based on the actual business situation of the Lao State Electrification Enterprise, and

Based on the report of the Ministry of Industry, Handicrafts, and Forestry,

The Council of Ministers hereby issues the following decree:

Article 1. Electricity prices are changed in 5 provinces: Vientiane, Luang Prabang, Khammouan, Savannakhet, and Champassak.

Article 2. The price of electricity is set at 0.40 kip per kWh as a single price for all kinds of electricity usage and as a single price within the 6 provinces in Article 1.

Article 3. Prices are set for electricity to serve cadres, government employees, soldiers, and police who are in the state administrative apparatus at the rate of 0.10 kip per kWh with the following energy usage allowances.

Energy Allowance in kWh Per Month

--Secretary general, the president of the country, and the chairman of the Council of Ministers: 600 kWh

--Party politburo members, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the vice president of the Supreme People's Council: 500 kWh

--Party Secretariat: 450 kWh

--Party central committee members, ministers, state commission chairmen, and equivalent no figure given kWh

--Secretaries of provincial party committees, chairmen of provincial administrative committees, secretaries of state, deputy chairmen of and members of provincial administrative committees, capital administrative committee members, chairmen of district administrative committees, hospital chiefs, school chiefs, military unit chiefs, and chiefs of companies and large factories: 300 kWh.

--Department assistant chiefs, assistant chiefs of companies, provincial department chiefs, and those for high-level specialized tasks and equivalent: 200 kWh.

--Assistant department chiefs, those of medium level specialized tasks and equivalent, including government employees and second-level workers: 130 kWh.

Note 1. The shortfall due to the price of 0.30 kip per kWh will be paid by the state budget to the Lao State Electrification Enterprise.

Note 2. Cadres who use an amount in excess of that allowed must pay at the rate of 0.40 kip per kWh on the excess amount of electricity only.

Note 3. Fence lights and security lights for leaders: the organizations involved will pay for these at the rate of 0.40 kip per kWh.

Article 4. A general price is set for electricity for cadres and workers in state enterprises that has been converted to enterprise, in which the responsible party will pay at the rate of 0.40 kip per kWh.

Article 5. A price is set for electricity for cadres and workers in state enterprises that have not yet been converted at the rate of 0.10 kip per kWh for energy allowances as given above. The shortfall of 0.30 kip per kWh will be the responsibility of the enterprise. In the case of an excess amount of electricity usage the users must pay at the rate of 0.40 kip per kWh only on the excess amount.

Article 6. The Ministry of Industry, Handicrafts, and Forestry has the responsibility to guide organizations to effectively carry out the provisions of this decree.

Article 7. This decree will take effect starting 1 October 1982.

Vientiane, 22 September 1982. Acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and First vice chairman of the Council of Ministers,

Nouhak Phoumsavan

9884

CSO: 4206/17

WATER PRICES SET BY COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 11 Oct 82 pp 1, 4

Decree of Council of Ministers, Issued 22 September 1982

Text Based on the report of the organizations involved in revising prices for piped water, the Council of Ministers hereby issues decree 235/CCOM.

Decree

Article 1. The price of piped water in Vientiane Capital is 3.50 kip (3 kip 50 att) per cubic meter. This is the only price.

Article 2. In order to solve temporary problems in standards of living for government employees, the government has a policy of 150 liters of running water per government employee per day, which means 4.50 cubic meters per month. If one exceeds this limit he would have to be responsible for the payment himself, based on the price set in Article 1.

Article 3. This decree will take effect starting on 1 October 1982. All previous decrees are hereby abolished.

Vientiane, 22 September 1982. Acting Chairman, Council of Ministers and First Vice-chairman, Council of Ministers,

Nouhak Phoumsavan

9884

CSO: 4206/17



LAOS

#### KAYSONE RECEIVES CSSR DELEGATION

BK110728 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 11 Nov 82

[Text] On the afternoon of 10 November, Kaysone Phomvihan, general secretary of the LPRP Central Committee and chairman of the LPDR Council of Ministers, received at the government reception room a delegation of the CSSR-LPDR inter-governmental commission led by Rudolf Rohlicek, member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, deputy premier, chairman of the CSSR State Planning Commission and chairman of the CSSR-LPDR intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

Accompanying the delegation was Sali Vongkhamsao, secretary of the LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, chairman of the State Planning Committee and chairman of the LPDR-CSSR intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

Ladislav Kocsis, CSSR ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to Laos, also joined the delegation in its courtesy call on Kaysone Phomvihan.

On this occasion, Kaysone Phomvihan expressed hearty welcome to Rodolf Rohlicek and his delegation and regarded the visit to Laos as a move to further strengthen and develop the relations and fraternal cooperation between the parties, governments and peoples of Laos and Czechoslovakia.

Kaysone Phomvihan informed Rodolf Rohlicek and his delegation of the building of economic bases in Laos, which is based on agricultural production, and the main contents of the resolutions adopted at the Third LPRP Congress. Regarding its foreign affairs, the LPDR will strengthen and make its cooperation with fraternal socialist countries more effective to conform to the true conditions and aspirations of the national economy of Laos.

Kaysone Phomvihan also took this opportunity to express deep gratitude and conveyed profound regards from the LPRP, the government and the entire people of Laos to the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the government and the fraternal people of Czechoslovakia for always giving effective support and assistance to the revolutionary cause of Laos. He wished the delegation splendid success in its current visit.

Rodolf Rohlicek hailed the many successes achieved by Laos in its national defense and socialist construction. He affirmed that he will try his best to contribute to raising the efficiency of the Laos-CSSR cooperation for the interests of the two peoples. Rodolf Rohlicek also conveyed warm solidarity and love from the Czechoslovak party and state leaders to the Lao counterparts.

CSO: 4206/19

## BRIEFS

AGRICULTURE MINISTER RECEIVES GDR DELEGATION--Vientiane, 11 Nov (KPL)--Major General Inkong Mahavong, minister of agriculture, irrigation and agri-cooperatives, on 9 November received here Pr. [as received] Borkman, deputy-minister of regional industry and processing industry [portfolio as received] of the GDR, and his delegation. The economic cooperation matters, especially the implementation of the cooperation agreement between Laos and GDR, was raised by the two sides. The meeting also gave special focus on coffee and tea growing and processing. The Lao minister, on this occasion, congratulated the visit of the GDR delegation and wished it successes during its stay in Laos. Pr. Borkman then thanked the Lao side for its warm and cordial hospitality provided to his delegation and wished for the development of mutual assistance between the two nations. Earlier, in the afternoon of the same day, Deputy-Minister of the said ministry Olot Chounlamani met the delegation of GDR and exchanged views on the implementation of the cooperation agreement further cooperation fields [sentence as received]. The GDR delegation arrived here on 8 November. [Text] [BK111221 Vientiane KPL in English 0918 GMT 11 Nov 82]

TALKS WITH GDR PROPAGANDA DELEGATION--Vientiane, 10 Nov (KPL)--Lao delegation of propaganda and training board of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC, led by its deputy-head, Khamma Phomkong, on 9 November met the delegation of propaganda and training board of the Socialist Unity Party CC of Germany, which was led by its leader Klaus Gabler. The meeting was proceeded [as received] in a warm and cordial atmosphere and mutual understanding. The two sides exchanged views and experiences on the propaganda and training activity of both parties and were unanimous in all the issues which were raised up at this meeting. The GDR delegation arrived here on 8 November for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Lao propaganda and training board of the LPRP CC. [Text] [BK101354 Vientiane KPL in English 0914 GMT 10 Nov 82]

SISAVAT KEOBOUNPHAN RECEIVES SWEDISH GROUP--Vientiane, 9 Nov (KPL)--General Sisavat Keobounphan, secretary of the Lao People Revolutionary Party CC and president of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU], on 8 November met here Robert Rydberg, president of the National Council of the Swedish Youth [NCSY] and his visiting delegation. The vice president of the LPRYU, Thongvin Phomvihan, was also on hand. Gen S. Keobounphan, on this occasion, assured the Swedish delegation that the LPRYU and himself are very glad to receive the delegation of the NCSY and seized this occasion to thank the Swedish people and youth for their moral and material support given to Laos in the past as

well as at the present time. R. Rydberg then thanked the Lao side for the warm hospitality and all the facilities given to his delegation during their visit to Laos. The two sides jointly wished for the strengthening of the friendship relations between Laos and Sweden as well as between the two youth organisations. [Text] [BK091234 Vientiane KPL in English 0902 GMT 9 Nov 82]

SWEDISH YOUTH DELEGATION LEAVES--Vientiane, 11 Nov (OANA-KPL)--The delegation of the National Council of Swedish Youth (SUL) led by its Secretary General Robert Rydberg, on 9 November left here after ending a 9-day visit to Laos at the invitation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU] CC. Seeing the delegation off were Thongvin Phomvihan, first vice president of the LPRYU, and officials of the said union. While in Laos, the 10-member delegation held talks with Lao youths' officials led by Thongvin Phomvihan, who is also member of the LPRP CC, and met several Lao leaders. While in Luang Prabang Province among places the delegation visited were agricultural cooperative, handicrafts village, and schools. The Swedish youths were warmly received wherever they went. [Text] [BK120631 Vientiane KPL in English 0920 GMT 11 Nov 82]

HUNGARIAN PARTY DELEGATION ARRIVES--Vientiane, 8 Nov (KPL)--A delegation of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party [ASZMP] led by Erno Szigeti, responsible of [as received] the political and economic affairs of the MSZMP CC, arrived here on 6 November, for a friendship visit at the invitation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Party CC. Welcoming the delegation at the airport were Khamma Phomkong, deputy-head of propaganda and training board of the LPRP CC and Mihaly Illes, second secretary of the Hungarian Embassy to Laos, and other officials. [Text] [BK081340 Vientiane KPL in English 0915 GMT 8 Nov 82]

LFNC DELEGATION RETURNS FROM SRV--Vientiane, 5 Nov (KPL)--A delegation of the Lao Front for National Construction [LFNC] led by its Standing Committee's member, Faidang Lobaliayao, was back home on 4 November from an 8-day tour in Vietnam. The delegation of the LFNC, during its stay in Vietnam, had a series of talks with the Vietnamese Fatherland Front's officials and exchanged views on the front activities in both countries. The delegation also met the Vietnamese party and state leaders and visited several places of interest in Hanoi and in Ho Chi Minh City as well. [Text] [BK051335 Vientiane KPL in English 0919 GMT 5 Nov 82]

DELEGATION TO MOSCOW CONFERENCE--Vientiane, 8 Nov (KPL)--The delegation of the Lao Printing House, led by Ounheuan Phounsavat, left here on 6 November, for Moscow to attend the second conference on the cooperation among four countries such as Laos-Vietnam-Kampuchea and the Soviet Union in the printing field. The conference will be held in Moscow from 9 to 14 November. O. Phounsavat, then, will lead his delegation to attend the conference of the printing house's leaders of the socialist countries, which is to be opened in Sofia (Bulgaria) from 15 to 19 November. [Text] [BK120439 Vientiane KPL in English 0917 GMT 8 Nov 82]

TRADE UNION DELEGATION ARRIVES--Vientiane, 11 Nov (KPL)--The delegation of the Federation of Lao Trade Union Central Committee, which had attended the cultural conference of the socialist countries, was recently back home from

Prague, the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia. Ten nations participated in this conference which began on 27 October. [Text] [BK120439 Vientiane KPL in English 0926 GMT 11 Nov 82]

DELEGATION RETURNS FROM HUNGARY--Vientiane, 5 Nov (KPL)--A delegation of the party CC's training centre, led by its Deputy-Director Chaleun, was back home recently from Budapest (Hungary). The Lao delegation attended the conference of the directors of the party's schools for senior cadres of the socialist countries which was held in Budapest from 19 to 22 October. [Text] [BK070811 Vientiane KPL in English 0935 GMT 5 Nov 82]

TEACHING AIDS FROM VIETNAM--Vientiane, 6 Nov (OANA/KPL)--Teaching and studying equipment was handed over by the Ministry of Education of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam to the Lao Ministry of Education on 5 November. The handover was made by Dam Xuan Dung, economic counselor of the Vietnamese Embassy to Laos to Outtama Chounlamani, vice-minister of education. The two sides stressed on the past and future cooperation in the field of education work which is an important assistance to the teachers and students in Laos, and an excellent symbol of the strengthening and development of the great friendship relations, special solidarity and all-round cooperation between the two ministries as well as the two peoples. Present at the ceremony was Le Hiu Vi, charge d'affaires A.I. of the Vietnamese Embassy to Laos. [Text] [BK070811 Vientiane KPL in English 0906 GMT 6 Nov 82]

FORESTRY AGREEMENT WITH SRV--Vientiane, 3 Nov (OANA/KPL)--The southern [province of] Savannakhet of Laos recently signed a forestry agreement with its Vietnamese sister province of Binh Thi Thien. The agreement was signed within the bilateral cooperations between Laos and Vietnam. [Sentence as received] [Text] [BK031441 Vientiane KPL in English 0909 GMT 3 Nov 82]

CSSR CONSTRUCTION AID--An obligation document on the building of two bridges--Se Thamouak and Se Toumkam--on Route 9 in early 1983 with the assistance of the Czechoslovak Foreign Trade Corporations was signed in a ceremony held at the Construction Ministry on the morning of 13 November. This obligation was made in accordance with the agreement on economic, scientific and technical cooperation and on assistance in building various projects, particularly the building of the two bridges, which was signed between the LPDR and the CSSR governments on 10 November 1982. The two sides are responsible for the fulfillment of the obligation as clearly stipulated in the agreement. Signing the obligation document for the Lao side was Phan Phouthavong, acting chief of the Bridge and Road Construction Department attached to the Construction Ministry, and signing for the Czechoslovak side was (Stankol), on behalf of the director general of the Foreign Trade Corporations, (Rosa Spok). The signing ceremony took place in the presence of Noi Inthavong, deputy minister of construction, together with cadres concerned of both sides. [Text] [BK150631 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0430 GMT 14 Nov 82]

KAMPUCHEAN YOUTH DELEGATION VISITS--A delegation of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Youth Union Central Committee headed by its vice chairman, Sam Sundoeun, arrived on 20 October in Vientiane for an official friendship visit at the invitation of the Lao People's Revolutionary Youth Union [LPRYU]. Among those meeting the delegation at the airport were Mrs Thongvin Phomvihan, member of the LPRP Central Committee, vice chairman of the LPRYU Central Committee and Neou Samom, Kampuchean ambassador to Laos. [Text] [BK230252 Vientiane Domestic Service in Lao 0000 GMT 22 Oct 82]

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TAX COLLECTION--From April until June 1982 the Saisettha District tax revenue service, Vientiane Capital, issued 174 enterprise permits to those who want to pursue their career in trading. It issued licenses for 147 stores, and identification cards in lieu of license to 124 stores. Meanwhile, the tax revenue service cadres also cooperated with the district administrative committee on 50 occasions to mobilize traders to contribute to the tax collection total. There were 961 people who went in to pay different kinds of taxes. The total revenue was over 682,160 kip. This means 136.43 percent of the first six months plan which is 68.21 percent of the 1981 plan. Besides the actual results mentioned, agitation and checking of calculations was done on 90 occasions including 180 efforts [as published] and a number of other kinds of work. Today cadres in this office are continually and attentively serving their specialized task. [Text] [Vientiane VIENTIANE MAI in Lao 9 Oct 82 p 17 9884]

CSO: 4206/17

INDUSTRY MINISTER SEES IMPROVING ECONOMY

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 31 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Text] TRADE and Industry Minister Roberto P. Ongpin said yesterday that industry indicators show that the Philippine economy is picking up after encountering difficulties in the previous years.

Ongpin said in an interview that September figures from various industrial sectors point to renewed growth compared to last year.

"In terms of domestic market," Ongpin said, "we are already beginning to pick up. And I can already feel the beginnings of a recovery overseas."

Ongpin said the monthly figures submitted to his ministry show that 17 or 21 industries show definite uptrends.

INDUSTRIES on the upswing include automotive, cement, food and consumer durables such as appliances. Ongpin said the four industries which have yet to pick up are textiles, mining, pulp and paper, and packaging.

Ongpin said that the leading indicator for global economic recovery is the upbeat trend in the economy of the United States.

He said that economic pickup in the US is being heralded by the substantial drop in interest rates.

In the past several months, he said, interest rates in the US have gone down from 16.25 to 11.5 percent.

IN TERMS of export development efforts, Ongpin said, the country's non-traditional exports or manufactured products are still doing quite well.

He said that because of world market factors, prices of traditional Philippine exports such as sugar, copper, coconut oil and wood products are still lagging.

Citing copper, he said: "If the price of copper goes down in the world market, there is not much we can do except assist our producers."

He said, however, that "in the area of non-traditional exports, there are lots of things we can do because these Philippine-manufactured products can compete with others of their kind all over the world."

He said that the trade and industry ministry is quadrupling its efforts to put up trade exhibits and send more trade missions overseas.

In 1982, the Philippines will set up 16 trade exhibits and send missions all over the world. Next year, the ministry plans to put up 60 exhibits abroad and send more missions.

CSO: 4200/85



FLEXIBLE PRICE CONTROLS EYED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Nov 82 p 12

[Text] The present pricing control system is being shaped up as a flexible mechanism in the face of the present economic situation where supply of essential commodities has stabilized.

Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin bared this yesterday in response to the clamor of the private sector for the lifting of price controls and ceilings on all items, including the basic and essential ones.

Ongpin, who answered queries from the private sector during the opening day of the 8th Philippine Business Conference, said that the present system of controlling prices is being made to operate only whenever necessary and during emergency periods.

He said the price stabilization council (PSC) will make adjustments on the present system. However, he said the matter will still be taken up with the Cabinet executive committee for final consideration.

Earlier, Ongpin listed three options on the price control review; namely, the partial lifting of items in the list, total lifting of price ceilings and a status quo or the maintenance of present price controls.

The issue of price regulation is one of the various issues raised by the conference.

The private sector has favored to allow free market prices to prevail in order to stimulate production and encourage private initiative.

"What the government should therefore do is to create and maintain the necessary environment so as to enhance the free interplay of market forces," a conference position paper stated.

Ongpin readily admitted that supply of essential commodities has stabilized and that price control system may no longer serve its purpose.

CSO: 4200/84

PLANS FOR INCREASED OIL PRICES READIED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Nov 82 pp 1, 10

[Article by Ray Enano & Tony Antonio]

[Text] Energy Minister Geronimo Z. Velasco told the 8th Philippine Business Conference yesterday that oil price increases are inevitable but these will be implemented gradually.

Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata, on the other hand, reported that the Cabinet executive committee is studying a national telecommunications plan that requires \$2 billion for its implementation.

The two government officials, together with Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin, spoke at the opening of the three-day conference at the Philippine Plaza Hotel.

On the matter of oil price increases, Velasco said the Cabinet is considering their gradual implementation to soften their impact on wages and the prices of basic commodities.

A "price sensitivity" study, according to him, is being made to determine alternative price and tax structures for each petroleum product.

Velasco said the Cabinet has to formulate a new policy on petroleum product pricing because of the disparities in the prices of certain products which have resulted in an imbalance of supply and demand.

He said the new pricing policy will "reflect the realities in world market prices."

Although oil prices have stabilized due to the present world over-supply, Velasco said, foreign exchange fluctuations have affected the domestic retail prices of petroleum products.

He said the exchange rate was ₱7.65 to \$1 when the last price adjustment was made a year and a half ago.

Today, the exchange rate hovers between ₱8.80 and ₱8.90 per \$1.

"The implication is that buying the same amount of oil from our supplier countries is costing the oil companies about ₱7.5 million more a day based on the daily consumption level of about 200,000 barrels," Velasco said.

He said the consumer price equalization fund is providing for the difference in foreign exchange rate, making it unnecessary to raise petroleum product prices.

However, he warned that should fluctuation deteriorate, the fund might fail to cover the difference.

Virata took note of the deplorable conditions of the telecommunications services, saying that there is an urgent need to rationalize the operations of franchise holders.

He said that in some towns and cities, the services were "next to useless." In Metro Manila, he said, the Philippine Long Distance Telephone Co. and the defunct Republic Telephone Co. were choking each other with their overloaded lines.

Virata said the telecommunications system proposed in the plan would allow the Philippines to be linked to the telecommunications facilities of other provinces.

CSO: 4200/84

CREDIT AVAILABILITY ASSURED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Nov 82 p 12

[Text] Central Bank Gov. Jaime C. Laya assured yesterday the business community of the availability of credit as he expressed expectation that the operations of the Credit Information Bureau would lead to the relaxation of the banks' collateral requirements.

Laya was a resource speaker at a workshop of the 8th Philippine business conference which opened yesterday at the Philippine Plaza Hotel.

He told participants in the workshop on financial and monetary agencies that the CB does not anticipate a potential credit crunch next year, saying that at present, enough credit is already available .

The problem, he said, is how to lengthen the maturities of available credits. Such a measure is needed to provide the credit requirements for long-term projects.

He pointed out that the CB has lifted the interest ceilings on time deposits to enable the financial system to attract more deposits of such kind. He said that this would in turn enable the system to lend funds with longer maturities.

He said that since the measure took effect last year, there has been an increase in the volume of time deposits and that the banks have been able to loan out more long-term funds.

Laya said that the operations of the Credit Information Bureau, which will store information on credits and debtor, could lead to the banks' shedding off their collateral orientation.

He explained that at present, there is a great deal of collateral orientation because of the difficulty of ascertaining the credit worthiness of the borrowers. The CB has released ₱1 million as a grant for the operation of the credit Information Bureau.

CSO: 4200/84

PHILIPPINES

RULES ISSUED ON NATIONAL SECURITY CASES

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 4 Nov 82 p 2

[Text] ALL LAW enforcers and government prosecutors have been ordered to coordinate their investigaiton and prosecution of national security cases.

The order, contained in a joint memorandum circular signed by Justice Minister Ricardo C. Puno and Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, was addressed to the AFP, the Integrated National Police, National Bureau of Investigation, state prosecutors and fiscals.

The circular serves as a guideline to law enforcers and government prosecutors in the investigation and prosecution of cases involving rebellion, insurrection, subversion, conspiracy to commit rebellion and others.

"The prosecution and the law enforcement arms of the government, by the nature of their respective roles in the criminal justice system, should be jointly concerned with the punishment of those who violate the law and the exoneration of the innocent," the circular said.

It stressed that in the gathering of evidence until its final disposition by the court, law enforcers and government prosecutors should consult each other.

The circular also stressed that no arrest will be effected without first obtaining a warrant of arrest from the proper court or a presidential commitment order.

CSO: 4200/85

RELIGIOUS LEADER KILLED BY GUNMEN

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 30 Oct 82 p 6

[Text] A RELIGIOUS leader who has been very vocal against the use of violence in working for changes in government was shot and killed in Isabela Wednesday by heavily-armed men dressed as government troopers.

The killers, who the military said were members of NPA liquidation squads operating in the region, were in army uniform when they shot and killed Tomas Guitang, a minister of a religious sect.

They first went to the house of the Morado barangay captain in Ilagan, Isabela, and ordered him to summon Guitang.

Thinking that the men were military officers because of their uniform, the barangay captain obeyed.

WEHN Guitang arrived accompanied by his wife, one or two of the men shot him pointblank.

He died on the spot.

The leader of the armed band reportedly told Mrs. Guitang that her husband was included in the death list "because of his many sins against the people's cause."

The Isabela PC sent troopers to pursue the killers but failed to make any contact, a report to Camp Aguinaldo said yesterday.

SIX MEN armed with high-caliber guns and posing as town officials and policemen in Lanao del Norte were caught by army troopers.

They turned out to be members of the NPA sent on assassination mission in Lundungan town, investigation showed. They were identified as Tumang Tumar, Tampoy Pangkat, Kiram Tumaronpong, Kudayao Anaong, Makapar Makalintal and Adim Tingaan.

Tulmar, leader of the group posing as Lundungan mayor, told army probers that they were on a mission.

He admitted his five other companions posed as members of the Lundungan police force.

Two armalite rifles, three carbines and a caliber .45 pistol were seized from the group.

CSO: 4200/85

MISSING PRIEST NOW WITH REBELS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 31 Oct 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Mel Parale]

[Text] A NUMBER of priests being sought on charges of committing acts against national security cannot be located and are believed to have gone underground, military authorities said yesterday.

These priests are apart from those already in the government's order of battle and for whom rewards have been offered for their capture.

One such priest was identified as Fr. Josefino Gonzales, executive secretary of the Catbalogan social action center where documents said to be subversive were seized in a raid by government operatives last Sept. 1.

BRIG. GEN. Salvador Mison, Eascom commander, told Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile in a visit to Camp Aguinaldo that Gonzales used to say Mass in Samar but has lately disappeared.

Gonzales was among eight priests who had "walked out" of a meeting of priests in a Samar diocese called by Bishop Angel Hobayan. The military withheld the identities of other priests.

The original list used to have 10 names. This has swelled to about 20.

Mison disputed charges of Church officials that Fr. Edgar Kangleon, director of the Catbalogan social action center, was manhandled when arrested last Oct. 10.

Mison said soldiers were forced to handcuff Kangleon when he (Kangleon) boxed an arresting officer.

CHURCH officials, on the other hand, claimed that Kangleon was arrested after saying Mass.

Mison said subversion charges have been filed against Kangleon before Catbalogan Fiscal Justo Sultan.

He said Kangleon is detained at the Eascom headquarters in Samar "enjoying comfortable quarters."



He informed Enrile that incidents of ambushes and killings in Samar have gone down since the drive against subversives was intensified in 1981.

MISON noted that not a single ambush took place in the province since Dr. Humberto dela Paz was slain on April 23 last year. He did not explain the relation, if any, between the doctor and the ambushes.

Antonio Asistio, one of the suspected recruits of subversives who was arrested in the Sept. 1 raid in the Catbalogan center, has reportedly told defense authorities that Dela Paz "was part of the movement."

Mison said "the best indication that peace and order has vastly improved in Samar is the request of local officials to open 100 extension classes in areas where teachers used to refuse to work."

CSO: 4200/85

PHILIPPINES

GUN-TOTING SOLDIERS FACE ARREST

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 31 Oct 82 p 1

[Text] ARMY authorities ordered yesterday a crackdown on soldiers violating the ban on their carrying guns when not on duty.

Maj. Gen. Josephus Q. Ramas, army chief, ordered field commanders to arrest and prosecute soldiers who violate the ban.

Ramas has received reports that some soldiers even carry unlicensed firearms outside their tour of duty.

Some soldiers have been placed under technical arrest when caught with unlicensed guns. They claim to be confidential agents on special mission.

UNDER military regulations, officers and soldiers must deposit their rifles or pistols in the armory of their units if they are not on duty.

Ramas also ordered an investigation into reports that some soldiers were working with gunrunning syndicates.

Ramas ordered the army inspector general and provost marshal to devise more effective ways for checking firearms ban violators.

He said that "the army command does not indiscriminately issue mission orders. They are only issued on exceptional cases involving urgent matters related to national security."

CSO: 4200/85

GOVERNMENT REJECTS BUSINESSMEN'S PROPOSALS

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 4 Nov 82 pp 1, 6

[Article by Geroge Nervez (with files from R. Liquicia and R. Perez)]

[Text] MAJOR proposals of the private sector, including the allocation of fresh concessional financing, lifting of price ceilings on certain commodities, and the elimination of government intervention in private business, were turned down yesterday by top government officials.

The government position was made clear by top officials led by Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata and other cabinet ministers who addressed the opening day of the ongoing 8th Philippine Business Congress at the Philippine Plaza Hotel.

Another proposal turned down was a move to allocate a certain portion of the national budget for long-term lending purposes under highly favorable terms through the Central Bank.

CB GOV. JAIME C. Laya told businessmen that it would be "extremely difficult" at this time to grant the private sector's request because of the huge budgetary deficit.

EARLIER, Virata said in a keynote address that the private sector will always ask for concessional loans from the government. The satisfaction level for cheap loans is very high. Moreover, businessmen give the lowest priority to the repayment of these loans," he added.

Laya said cheap long-term funds are available through the CB's rediscounting window for medium and long-term loans granted by universal banks.

TRADE and Industry Minister Roberto Ongpin justified the government's intervention in business as "necessary move to assist industries encountering difficulties as a result of the new worldwide recession."

However, he assured that these industries will be returned to private hands once the distressed companies are again viable.

On the issue of price controls, Ongpin said that the Cabinet will decide shortly whether to maintain the existing price ceilings or to completely or partially scrap the controls on 14 commodities.

HOWEVER, Administrator Jesus Tanchanco of the National Food Authority rejected the private sector's bid to handle rice exports and to remove government-imposed price ceilings on grains.

In a speech read for him by NFA deputy administrator Pablo Pablo, Tanchanco said the agency has to continue exercising "full control" over rice exports to make sure that local needs are met.

He added that the country's image as a reliable rice exporter could be ruined by some private firms, which have in the past exported inferior quality grains.

CSO: 4200/85

PRIVATE RICE EXPORTS REJECTED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Nov 82 pp 1, 10

[Text] The National Food Authority (NFA) rejected yesterday a plea of private firms to export rice on the ground that the country's rice production surplus is "uncertain."

Food Minister Jesus Tanchanco announced this before members of the Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) assembled at the 8th Philippine Business Conference (PBC) at the Philippine Plaza Hotel.

The private sector sought direct participation in rice production and other business, and pressed for reduced government involvement.

The PCCI said that while the private sector is considered partner of government in the development of the grains industry, the private sector has no "say" in the formulation of government policies.

At present, the NFA solely handles rice exportation.

In a speech read for him by NFA Deputy Administrator Pablo Pablo, Tanchanco said that since the country's first rice export in 1977, the private sector has been asked to participate by selling its exportable inventory to the NFA.

So far, he said, the private sector has been paid some P49.5 million for its rice deliveries to NFA. However, at this stage, the government must continue to undertake export transaction for the country, he said.

With the uncertainty of production surplus, it is necessary for the government to carefully manage the country's rice exports to prevent imbalance in domestic rice supply, he explained.

Since the NFA has full control of its export commitments, the country will not be selling more than its actual surplus, Tanchanco said.

Tanchanco also announced that the NFA council has approved the local sale of premium grade rice and the milagrosa and dinorado varieties above the ceiling price, subject to grading and packaging requirements.

The private sector pressed yesterday for the lifting of price control on 13 items, mostly food commodities, and for the lessening of government intervention in private business.

However, the businessmen's demands drew mixed reactions from government officials who participated in the discussions on the conference theme "Government-Private Sector Relations: Imperatives for Development" at the opening of the Philippine Business Conference at the Philippine Plaza hotel.

Sought by the business sector to be de-listed are items placed by the Price Stabilization Council under price control such as rice, corn grits, meat products, sugar, and cooking oil.

Agriculture Minister Arturo Tanco, Jr. said he will recommend to the Cabinet the lifting of price controls but only on pork, chicken, and eggs.

He said these are abundant in supply at present and market forces could be allowed to play.

CSO: 4200/84

EXPORT ORIENTED FIRMS FAVORED

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Nov 82 p 20

[Text] The new incentive system being evolved by the board of investments (BOI) will favor export-oriented firms, Trade and Industry Minister Roberto V. Ongpin declared over the weekend.

Ongpin explained that on top of the tax- and duty-free importation of equipment and machinery, export-oriented industries will avail of more incentives from the new system which will like-wise grant tax credits for ever local content shipped out from the country.

The minister did not elaborate on the tax credits but he said earlier that firms would enjoy increasing credits every year based on the local content portion of the exported products.

He said these firms are being given additional incentives since there is no way for the country to generate foreign exchange earnings other than to depend on exports to pay for the country's bulging import bill.

At the same time, Ongpin brushed off claims from the private sector that the new system will reduce the present incentives being enjoyed by the industries.

He said the private sector failed to grasp the mechanics of the new system which has drawn criticisms earlier.

Public hearings will be conducted first, he said, before presenting the new system into a law before the Batasang Pambansa.

He said the government decided to take a new approach in giving incentives since a number of them have failed to spur private sector efficiency.

He recounted that incentives are being given at the wrong end which made some industries inefficient owing to protective but ineffective incentives.

Ongpin echoed Prime Minister Cesar E.A. Virata's statement pointing out the foregone government revenues as a result of the present incentive system.

Virata said the government lost some ₱10.2 billion in revenues last year as a result of government incentives and other forms of subsidies.

Under the new system, firms will be given tax credits for the importation of equipment and machineries.

GOVERNMENT TO REVIEW STATUS OF MISSIONARIES

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Nov 82 p 1

[Text] Labor and Employment Minister Blas F. Ople ordered yesterday a review of the pre-arranged employment status of foreign technicians and employes throughout the Philippines, including some 5,000 foreign missionaries.

Ople said the review will be carried out by the bureau of local employment in conjunction with the Ministry of Justice and may result in a decision to terminate the work permits of those who have failed to comply with stipulated obligations such as the training of Filipino understudies.

At the same time, those who have been verified to have abused the hospitality of the host country by engaging in dubious political activities may also lose work permits and visas, Ople said.

He pointed out that foreign missionaries who interfere with trade union activities infringe on the country's sovereignty and this can be a ground for deportation.

The minister said a review is necessary to gather facts as the basis of new legislation governing the admission of foreign technicians and workers to the Philippines.

He said the law on immigration in the field of employment has not been revised since 1940 except tangentially through the Labor Code.

During the period of martial law, he said, various agencies obtained individual jurisdictions over certain types of pre-arranged employment through presidential decrees, "in what we now have to see as dangerous proliferation conducive to confusion and ineffectuality in safeguarding national interests."

In the case of foreign missionaries said to be engaged in hostile acts against the government, Ople said this, if true, constitutes a ground for immediate termination of pre-arranged employment visas and of their right to stay in the country.

"In most cases, such missionaries have been allowed into the country on pre-arranged government visas so that they may teach and assist in the education of underprivileged groups in the hinterland areas of the country," he said.



"We are of course grateful to the vast majority of these missionaries whose teaching work has made up for our own inadequate investments in the education of our minorities.

But the very few who abuse the terms of their stay by engaging in dubious political activity may detract from the status of the entire foreign missionary force in the Philippines," he added.

Ople also directed Deputy Minister Vicente Leogardo, Jr. to prepare a plan of action so that labor regulation officers of the ministry can visit business and industrial plants using foreign technicians for spot checks on their pre-arranged employment status and the extent to which they comply with the requirement to train Filipino understudies.

CSO: 4200/84

DETAINEES STAGE PROTEST FAST

Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Nov 82 p 28

[Text] Twenty-five political detainees in Camp Bagong Diwa, Bicutan, today joined 47 other detainees in Camp Crame in a sympathy fast urging the government to release immediately 35 trade unionists suspected of being subversives.

In a press statement yesterday, the Bicutan detainees asked President Marcos to "heed the cry for justice" of detainees in various military camps.

Aside from their release, the 35 workers, who were arrested last August and September, are demanding the improvement of prison conditions, among others.

They were among the 47 Camp Crame detainees who started a three-day protest fast last Tuesday.

The Bicutan detainees said they are urging President Marcos to act on the demands "in the name of justice, and as a sign of the government's sincere pursuit of normalization and national unity."

They also raised grievances over restrictive detention rules, unwholesome prison conditions, and various forms of harassment."

The detainees said that two of the worker detainees have been ordered released by the Quezon City court, and two others were recommended for release last March by Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile.

In a "Declaration of Fast," the detainees in Crame pressed for the release, among others, of Felixberto S. Olalia, Sr., 79-year-old Kilusang Mayo Uno chairman, who has been hospitalized a few days after his detention due to rheumatic heart fever; Crispin Beltran, KMU secretary-general and vice president of the Philippine Alliance of Nationalist Labor Organizations (PANALO); Bonifacio Tupaz, who reportedly suffered from a heart stroke while in prison; and Ronaldo Cantes, president of Stanford Microsystems Inc. employees association, who has been suffering from frequent nervous breakdown and mental imbalance.

The fasting Bicutan detainees are Rogelio C. Aberca, Nestor Bodino, Danilo de la Fuente, Edwin O. Lopez, Rene J. Marciano, Joseph V. Olayer, Charlie R. Palma, Pepito Serrano, Fidel V. Agcaoili;

Sixto Carlos, Jr., Manuel M.D. Guzman, Alfredo L. Mansos, Rolando P. Montiel, Modesto Pasana, Baltazar A. Pinguel, Benjamin Ssegundo, Edwin A. Tulalian, Rodolfo Benosa;

Noel M. Etabag, Alan Jazmines, Alex Marcelino, Satur C. Ocampo, Marco S. Palo, Rolando Salulin, and Arturo G. Tabara.

CSO: 4200/84

## BRIEFS

PHILIPPINES-ITALY IRRIGATION AGREEMENT--The Italian government, represented by Ambassador Vittorino Rotondaro, and the National Irrigation Administration (NIA), represented by Dr. Fiorello R. Estuar signed recently an agreement for a joint feasibility study of the Balintongan reservoir project in Nueva Ecija. Located in the western slopes of the Sierra Madre mountains 22 kilometers east of Gapan, the project will irrigate an estimated 22,000 hectares of irrigable area and generate electricity from a 40-megawatt power plant. The Electroconsult Consulting Engineers (ELC), which will undertake the consulting and engineering services for the one-year venture, was represented by its area manager, Tullio Zanotti. A total of ₱4-million will be shouldered by the Philippine government while 745,800,000 will come from the Italian government. [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 1 Nov 82 p 11]

EXPLOSIVE CHEMICALS HELD AT PORT--Coast Guard authorities seized a shipment of about 20,000 kilos of ammonium nitrates declared as "agricultural lime green" on board m/v Edward of William Lines, Inc. at North Harbor Tuesday. The cargoes, shipped by Filipinas Aqua Culture Corp. to its San Jose, Occidental Mindoro office, were contained in 500 sacks. They supposedly came from Japan for shipment to Bataan. The chemicals are ingredients for the manufacture of bombs and explosives, but PCG authorities said the chemicals could be intended to produce firecrackers for Christmas. Earlier, the Manila CG station under Lt. Luis Dacanay was alerted on the increasing movement of explosives the past weeks. The PC Firearms and Explosives Unit at Camp Crame said that attempts of several groups to ship similar cargoes to different provinces were foiled. [Wilma Yamzon] [Text] [Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 4 Nov 82 p 28]

COCONUT OIL BOMB TESTED--THE AFP has tested a bomb made out of coconut oil which exploded with more power than dynamite. The test was carried out in barangay Malagutay in Zamboanga City last Saturday. Maj. Julio de la Genete, designer of the coco-bomb, described the bomb as an "unexpected but powerful explosive." THE CHARGE for the coco-bomb was made from a by-product of coconut oil processed at a special refinery in Zamboanga City. The same refinery also produced a diesel-like fuel called "genetes oil" which is being used by military trucks in the city. In the test explosion, the over three-kilo coco-bomb was buried in a four-foot deep hole measuring four by four feet square and covered with gravel. Some 50 bags of gravel were also piled around and over the hole. The coco-bomb, connected by detonating wires to an observation point 100 meters away, was set off by current from a 12-volt jeepney battery. Debris from the explosion were blown up to 200 meters while the travel bags were ripped apart and scattered to some 20 feet from their original positions. [Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 4 Nov 82 p 2]

SLFP POLITIBUREAU GIVES SIRIMA FULL POWER

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 30 Oct 82 p 1

[Article by Nandasena Suriyarachi]

[Text]

At an emergency meeting of the Politbureau held yesterday morning at the SLFP headquarters, it was decided to vest the party leader Mrs. Sirima Bandaranaike with full powers to deal with the emerging political situation.

The politbureau also decided that Mrs. Bandaranaike should take on the leadership in connection with the campaign leading to the proposed referendum to extend the life of Parliament by six years. It was also decided at yesterday's meeting that Mrs. Bandaranaike should hold talks with all parties concerned in regard to the postponement of the General Election.

A feature of yesterday's meeting was the absence of the party Presidential candidate Mr. Hector Kobbekaduwe and Vice President Mr. T. B. Illangaratne.

According to SLFP sources, the 17 members of the politbureau were informed of the emergency meeting on Thursday night.

Another meeting of the politbureau is scheduled for tomorrow.

The absence of Mr. Hector Kobbekaduwe at yesterday's meeting of the politbureau has given rise to much speculation within the SLFP. According to well informed sources Mr. Kobbekaduwe had not met party leader Mrs. Bandaranaike since he was given party nomination.

GOVERNMENT RESTRAINT IN PURGING CIVIL SERVICE URGED

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 1 Nov 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] The Government still in the grip of its post-election euphoria seems to be haunted by the spectre of sabotage in the public service. Ministers have gone on record with startling statements about bureaucrats who had tried to undermine state institutions in which they were employed and it is said that the public service will be purged of such elements. Ministers have reportedly been authorised to screen all employees of state agencies coming within their purview and see that saboteurs are weeded out, according to a Sunday newspaper.

The Government no doubt has its own reasons for launching on this course of action but a word of caution will not be out of place. The CID is already inquiring into the case of the rice ration book that was distributed by the SLFP as part of its election propaganda. Such cases where evidence is available about the alleged involvement of public officials will anyway be investigated by the Police in the normal course of their work. Where the authorities should act with caution is in the case of a drastic overhaul of the public service which can well deteriorate into a witch hunt.

The public service as it is constituted today is a British legacy and the political neutrality of the public service was a fact accepted by all political parties during the first years of the country's independence.

Because of this very neutrality the public servants at the upper echelons of the service assumed a certain degree of aloofness from the people. Like some distant gods looking down at the mere mortals on earth from their Olympian heights in the ivory towers of their kachcheries the public servants carried on much like Tennyson's brook going on for ever though governments may come and go.

It was the steady politicisation of the public service which eroded this attitude of neutrality. While all Governments appointed their faithful to the uppermost rungs of the administration as Secretaries to Ministers at the base too the public service was infiltrated by people who owed their appointments to "chits" issued by politicians in power. Though every Government paid

ritual homage to merit and some even brandished computerised selections as a panacea appointments have continued to be on the sanction of MPs from the SLFP's "chit system" to the Job Bank of the UNP.

Thus it will be seen that it is the state itself (irrespective of the party in power) which has been guilty of making inroads into the public service. Honest public servants who believed in doing their duty irrespective of the party in power grew disillusioned and were treated with suspicion by the political commissars who expected every public servant to make a public declaration of loyalty to the party in power. The delegation of those who did not make a public display of their loyalties to the wilderness of the Treasury or some such chosen Siberia made all public servants experts at the fine art of switching ties.

This is a phenomenon with which all political parties are familiar and the more experienced politicians do not panic at such a situation. Public servants of certain categories have been given political rights and can engage in legitimate political activity. It is also a known fact that under any Government a blind eye is turned to those who engage in political work on behalf of the ruling party. Conversely the easiest way of condemning a public servant to the nether world is to tell some one in power that he is a sympathiser of an opposition party.

The Government must take all these factors into consideration when it proposes to overhaul the public service. Already prominent Government figures have mentioned several names of public officials at the uppermost echelons of power as having accommodated politicians of opposition parties during the recent election campaign. What is ironical is that these are people appointed by the UNP itself and are known to enjoy the confidence of the highest in the ruling party. This is why particularly the Government must be cautious because if suspicions can be so easily roused against them the plight of lesser officers in the service who do not have the ear of powerful politicians can well be imagined.

There are legal means to act against those who have been proved to have actively sabotaged development work in the country. But in a situation where the poison pen and the sneaking tongue, the green-eyed monster and the evil gods of envy can run riot the authorities must not become Commissars who will launch an exercise in Mccarthyism.

CSO: 4200/83

EDITORIAL COMMENDS RESPONSIBLE OPPOSITION

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 30 Oct 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] For the first time perhaps in Sri Lanka's political history, the entire Opposition on Thursday night endorsed the Government's decision last week to impose a state of Emergency. The fact that Government was justified in its action was borne out by the sporadic incidents of violence which burst on the country following the UNP's triumph. Both the UNP and the defeated SLFP-CP combine accused the other party of instigating violence during the debate in Parliament and there were even charges of the police taking sides. But broadly subsequent events have confirmed that the Government was justified in its action and the Opposition too has recognised this.

This was quite in contrast to its reaction to speculation about the possibility of a state of emergency being imposed before the polls. SLFP and CP leaders expressed disquiet about this decision and even hinted that this might be used as a cover for tampering with the election process. The country should be happy that nothing so unsavoury happened and the Commissioner of Elections and the Government have to be congratulated for ensuring a fair election.

The Opposition on Thursday showed a commendable maturity and sense of responsibility in their approach to the debate. This was perhaps to be expected because its own supporters were at the receiving end of some of the post-election violence. But nevertheless the Opposition attitude showed that it was willing to break away from the long entrenched mental habit of all opposition parties of indulging in sterile criticism for its own sake.

This attitude was exemplified by Kalawana's Communist MP Sarath Muttettuwegama who said that by and large the police had acted impartially in the aftermath of the Presidential Election and averted incidents. This compliment is all the more significant when one considers that Mr. Muttettuwegama is not known as a great admirer of the police service. There is no doubt that it was the timely imposition of a state of emergency which helped in curtailing the incidence of violence.

Another aspect of the Opposition's maturity of approach was represented by Nuwara Eliya Maskeliya second MP Anura Bandaranaike.



Countering UNP charges that a section of the SLFP had planned a violent takeover in the event of Mr. Kobbekaduwa winning the election Mr. Bandaranaike said that if after investigations the party found the presence of such persons in its ranks disciplinary action would be taken against them. Equally it was the duty of the UNP to take action against those miscreants in its ranks who had made use of the UNP victory to go on the rampage.

This should be the Government's approach as well. The Opposition has admitted that the incidence of post-election violence this year had been far less than after earlier elections. But it cannot be denied that there had been some unfortunate incidents which could have been averted if some members of the Government had acted in a manner befitting their rank. It is the Government's duty to take the strongest possible action against these persons as a salutary warning to others lurking in the wings for the next post-election orgy. The President's reason for calling upon all Government MPs to resign was that there was opposition to some of them continuing for a further six year period. To category must fall any one against whom cases of post-election violence are conclusively proved.

At least a start has been made to end this destructive spate of violence which breaks out after each election. Some political party at some time must give leadership to eradicate this menace and the UNP now has that chance. The orgy of assault and arson, rape and demolition which is unleashed by the victorious party after each election makes a mockery of the democratic process and it is time that some drastic surgery was done to remove this cancer from the country's body politic.

The Government must have all post-election incidents closely investigated if necessary by an independent Commission of Inquiry and see that justice is done and the culprits brought to book.

CSO: 4200/83

## ARMY FORCES AT NORTH POLICE STATIONS

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 1 Nov 82 p 1

[Article by Ravindran Casinader]

[Text] A special strike-force of the Army will be stationed at all Police stations in the Northern peninsula from 5 pm to 6 am daily to "back-up" the police in the event of any terrorist assault an Army spokesman said yesterday.

This decision was taken by the Security Council last Thursday following the terrorist attack on the Chavakachcheri Police station on October 27 in which three Police officers were killed.

Under the new scheme, which came into operation on October 29, each Police station in the North will have an Army back-up team consisting of an NOC and 6 soldiers.

The Police stations in the North are situated at Jaffna, Chavakachcheri, Valvettithurai, Kankesanturai, Chunnakkam and Point Pedro.

One of the biggest problems confronting Police in the North has been the lack of personnel to man the stations, apart from the multifarious duties they have to perform.

The back-up units of the Army will provide security for the Police stations, while the Police will continue to do their policing, the spokesman said.

The decision to have Army units in the Police stations in the North has also been taken in the light of the large amount of arms and ammunitions at these stations.

It is learnt that the police in the North had turned down a suggestion made by the head quarters in Colombo that police stations in the peninsula vulnerable to terrorist attack be closed down, and are determined to continue serving there.

"The Island" also understands that the manner in which the Army back-up scheme is being operated is not to the entire satisfaction of the police in the North who point out that only one soldier is on guard, while the other members of the back-up team sleep inside the station.

The Army spokesman, however, said that that was how the scheme was normally worked and it would not be possible to have more men breaking rest in the night.

EDITORIAL DEPLORES POLICE NORTH POLICY

Colombo THE ISLAND in English 31 Oct 82 p 6

[Editorial]

[Text] It is difficult to understand the logic behind the proposal which the Police are expected to place before the National Security Council to close down more Police stations in the North. It is no doubt a reflex action showing a resurgence of the anxiety at the top-most levels of the force at the fresh wave of violence in the north which consumed the lives of three Policemen at Chavakachcheri last week. But the Police top brass would do well to re-think the issue and consider whether this does not mean a surrender to northern terrorism.

Every right-thinking citizen of the country, whether Sinhala or Tamil, will be anxious about the well being of the policemen who are stationed in the northern province. It is a tragedy that so many young Police officers at the height of their capabilities should be gunned down as it periodically happens in the north. But Police work involves firstly realism and the Police surely realise that a battle against an unknown enemy such as is waged in the north these days has to be waged with all the resources at its command and at all the points available. In this sense what the police should do is not to close down Police stations and concentrate their resources at a few large centres but to strengthen all the Police stations in the north and wage the battle on many fronts as possible.

It is a pity that armed as it is with all the knowledge about terrorist activities the police should be caught napping so many times. It was only a few months ago that terrorists at Nelliady were able to surprise a posse of Policemen who had left their arms behind in the jeep and kill four. Now at Chavakachcheri terrorists have been able to come as close as 250 yards of the Police station in a van at dawn and again take the Police by surprise. The Police are no doubt engaged in a thankless job but an operation such as the northern one calls for greater vigilance and flexibility on the part of the Police.

It is in this context that the Police have to review their entire strategy to counter the faceless enemy. The fact is that a Police force steeped in the less exacting tradition of the detective and the guardians of day-to-day law

and order has been suddenly confronted by a gang of youth cast in the mould of urban guerillas. Conventional methods which the police used can be of little value in arresting this tide of terrorism. The whole approach of the Police force must change in response to this deadly challenge from the anarchists.

The Police if necessary must give a special training to officers posted in the north on counter-guerilla tactics. Just as the northern youth have assumed a new finesse in their methods of violence so must the police. Police top brass in the north must come to understand the peculiar mind of the northern terrorists, the committed activist wedded with single-minded zeal to violence which he fanatically believes will bring the Apocalypse nearer for the Tamils

The guerilla movement in the north cannot bring any solution to the national question. No one need subscribe to the illusion that the use of counter-violence by the state can by itself contain the northern problem. Terrorism is only an extreme manifestation of the quite legitimate problems of the northern Tamil people which in the last analysis have to be resolved on the political plane. Killing Policemen can only further postpone that day by alienating whatever sympathetic sections that are among the Sinhala people.

In the interests of creating the necessary climate for the Sinhala and Tamil leaderships to get together for a dialogue leading to a possible solution of the problem it is necessary that terrorism be squashed. This can only be done by a determined effort to again restore law and order in the north and not by evacuating Police stations and surrendering to terrorism.

CSO: 4200/83

## BRIEFS

**PASSPORTS OF OPPOSITION LEADERS IMPOUNDED**--The passports of the SLFP Presidential candidate Mr. Hector Kobbekaduwe and of Mr. Vijay Kumaranatunga were impounded by the Department of Immigration and Emigration, authoritative sources said yesterday. According to Police sources, these two passports had been impounded under emergency regulations. It is learnt that the CID had requested the impounding of Mr. Kobbekaduwe's and of Mr. Kumaranatunga's passports in connection with the investigations now being conducted on the printing of "rice ration books" which were distributed on the eve of the Presidential election. [Keerthi Warnakulasuriya] [Colombo THE ISLAND in English 2 Nov 82 p 1]

**TAMIL POLICE AVOID NORTHERN DUTY**--Many of the seventy Tamil-speaking police officers who have received transfer orders to Northern stations to re-inforce the police force in the north following the recent attack on the Chavakachcheri police station have reported "sick" and are reluctant to assume duties, a Police spokesman told 'The Island'. The spokesman said that in keeping with the TULF demand, more Tamil-speaking officers have been posted to the north. At present, about 50 per cent of the police force in the north were Tamils and Muslims. However, with the increasing number of killings of police officers by terrorists in the north, many of the Tamil-speaking officers in the south were reluctant to assume duties in the north. But since they belonged to a disciplined force, they had no alternative but to go, he said. Of the 26 police officers who have been gunned down by terrorists in the north, 16 were Tamils, 9 Sinhalese and 1 Muslim. The total number of casualties killed by terrorists in the peninsula since 1975 is 51, of which 26 have been police officers, 4 army officers, 3 politicians and 17 civilians. Meanwhile, the police spokesman said that the bereaved families of police constables Kandiah, Karunandan and Tillakaratne who were killed in the shoot-out at the Chavakachcheri police station last week would continue to receive the salaries, along with the increments, of the respective constables until the year in which the constables would normally have retired had they been alive. [Ravindran Casinader] [Colombo THE ISLAND in English 2 Nov 82 p 1]

**SLFP TO MAP OUT STRATEGY**--Informed sources said yesterday that the 17-member SLFP Politbureau did not hold the anticipated Presidential Election post-mortem, but instead, decided to hold talks with other opposition parties to map out a strategy for the proposed Referendum, seeking to extend the life of Parliament. The five members appointed to the Committee are: President

Sirima Bandarnaike, Deputy President T.B. Illangaratne, General Secretary Ratnasiri Wickremanayake, Mr. Hector Kobbekaduwe and Mr. K. Shanmugalingam. A notable absentee at yesterday's meeting was Mr. Hector Kobbekaduwe. Other absentees were Messrs D.M. Jayaratne and Kingsley Wickremaratne. A Resolution thanking all individuals, organisations and political parties including the Maithripala Senanayake faction who offered unconditional support for Mr. Kobbekaduwe at the Presidential election, was passed. Another Resolution unanimously adopted was the rededication of the Politbureau (Central Committee) to work for the establishment of a free, independent, self-sufficient, completely Socialist Sri Lanka. The Resolution was moved by Deputy President Mr. T.B. Illangaratne and seconded by Dr. H.M. Maharoof and Mr. K.B. Ratnayake. The Politbureau also held that the statements made by Mr. Anura Bandaranaike in press interviews of two papers (Not the Upali Group) were not those of the party. [Colombo THE ISLAND in English 2 Nov 82 p 1]

FOOD PRICES SOAR--The prices of a variety of essential food items, which spiralled on the eve of the Presidential elections are continuing to soar. Rice which stood at Rs. 6.00 per kilo before the polls shot up to Rs. 9.00 yesterday. Action Sun found yesterday that lime which was available to the public at Rs. 8.00 per kilo before the elections today costs double that price. Maldive fish which was a luxury to the public before the polls costing around Rs. 75 is now completely beyond the reach of the middle class consumer. It costs Rs. 120 per kilo. Even dried fish, the poor man's food, has increased in price during the past few weeks. Onions which were Rs. 4.00 per kilo, have shot up to Rs. 9.00. Paddy Marketing Board officials told Action Sun that this price increase was due to the shortage of rice in the country at this time of the year. The Yala and Maha paddy supplies had almost reached ground level and hoarded stocks were being sold at these exorbitant prices. The fact that there was no controlled price for this commodity had been the reason for these increases in prices, these sources said. Traders at the Pettah market told Action Sun that the reason for the price increases was due to the short supply of these food items. Vegetable lorries which were expected from the hill country had mysteriously not arrived. [Colombo SUN in English 30 Oct 82 p 1]

CSO: 4200/83

ENVOY TO U.S. VIEWS KAMPUCHEA, U.S. WORLD ROLE

BK011331 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 1 Nov 82 pp 5, 7

["Recent" interview with M.R. Kasem S. Kasemsi, new Thai ambassador to the United States, given to news editor Thepchai Yong]

[Text] Question: How does Thailand view the renewed attempts by China and the Soviet Union to normalize their stained relations in connection with the stability in the region?

Answer: I believe that part of their conflict has something to do with psychology but it is also real because of the fact that the two countries are neighbours.

But if the Chinese-Soviet conflict does not develop into an open armed confrontation I don't think it will have serious effects on peace or stability of the region.

There is a new element, however, that has been added to their conflict. As THE NATION has reported, China now has a feeling that it is facing an encirclement from three sides from the Soviet Union. Firstly, the Soviet Union has invaded and maintained military presence in Afghanistan. Secondly, Moscow supported the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea. (And lastly, the tension on the Chinese-Soviet border).

As far as Thailand is concerned, we have already made our stand clear on the Afghanistan issue together with our ASEAN friends. We are against any foreign interference in the affairs of another country. But we give more emphasis on Kampuchea because it has direct effect on the security, stability and peace in the region.

I think it is better for China and the Soviet Union to turn to each other and talk. But whether or not the talks will lead to normalization or a solidarity in their internationalism is something we can't predict. But we definitely don't want to see them resort to violence as it would bring about serious consequences not only to the region but to the world.

I don't think that if they still fail to resolve their basic differences the two countries will be able to become any closer toward each other.

Question: As far as our relations towards these two communist nations are concerned, Thailand has been seen to be closer to China than the Soviet Union.

Answer: This line of observation comes mostly from pro-Moscow countries in Eastern Europe or some communist countries in Southeast Asia. They consider our policy to be against their interests which we think are not justified.

Our stand happens to be compatible with that of China which supports the UN resolution and on the resolution of the International Committee on Kampuchea. This may be taken as Thailand's choice to side with China. But in reality, we are not taking sides. We are only defending the international principle which corresponds with the UN charter and our own security.

So we are not taking sides. Even if we threw our full weight to one side over the Sino-Soviet conflict, I don't think it would make any difference.

Question: Has Beijing ever formally informed Thailand whether it has laid down any pre-conditions in its talks with the Soviet Union which may be conducive to solving the tensions in this region?

Answer: I think China has already made her conditions clear. They don't have to tell us because they are telling everyone in the world (of Chinese conditions).

Your report (in THE NATION) has already mentioned the Chinese conditions. Apart from seeking predominance over others, the Soviet Union must stop its hegemonistic scheme, the Chinese also included the situation in Afghanistan and the tensions along their common border with Russia in their talks.

And there is one thing that the Chinese have tried to tell us which is our direct concern. They want the Vietnamese troops to be withdrawn from Kampuchea so that the country can exercise self-determination. It is also understood that in the future, Kampuchea will be a neutral country which will not be a threat to any country.

Question: With its victory at the United Nations, what do you think should be the next step for the Kampuchean coalition?

Answer: I don't think we have to tell them what they should do and, in fact, they have started doing what they should. Prince Sihanouk has addressed the United Nations General Assembly and was greatly welcomed because what he said was reasonable and logical.

Sihanouk was able to make more impact than anybody else there. We (ASEAN) have tried to speak on their behalf too to defend the principle. What Sihanouk said was beyond any arguments because he spoke of the rights and sovereignty that such a small country as Kampuchea deserves.

The Kampuchean leaders have done what they should and I hope they will continue doing it. Sihanouk himself is visiting several countries after the UN General Assembly. Even such a small country as Guinea agreed that Sihanouk means Kampuchea and he is the future of the country.



But for the Kampuchean resistance forces to fight against the army of the Vietnamese backed by the Soviet Union in the battlefield would be a long and difficult task. But again, if there was no ground resistance, outsiders would be misled to understand that there was no opposition to the Vietnamese occupation of the country.

The just armed resistance with political, diplomatic and economic pressure are justified as long as it corresponds with the right principle.

Question: Judging from a request by Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach for a recent meeting with Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and the distribution of the Ho Chi Minh City declaration to ASEAN countries through Vientiane, do you discern any possible flexibility on the part of the Vietnamese over the Kampuchean issue?

Answer: You have to look at this issue from two perspectives. Firstly, are the Vietnamese really serious about negotiations (to solve the Kampuchean conflict)?

If they want to have negotiations we would welcome them. We have to be careful about this point, otherwise we would be misled into thinking that there is flexibility (on the part of the Vietnamese).

Then there is a question of the essence of such negotiations. What the Vietnamese have to say in the Ho Chi Minh City declaration and in the circulars sent to ASEAN or in the UN through Laos only reflects the attempts to create a fait accompli in Kampuchea.

As far as the substance is concerned, I have seen no changes. It was merely designed to legitimize the (Vietnamese) occupation of Kampuchea. From substance, we go to the means of negotiations. As you can see, they (Vietnamese) referred to a regional conference prior to an international conference involving countries concerned.

The Kampuchean problem is an international issue which affects countries even outside the region. It is, therefore, not appropriate for us to make any agreements and have them rubber-stamped by outsiders.

Another point which is also vague is the part (in the declaration) which said that we should not interfere in the internal affairs of any country in the course of our negotiations. And how would we interpret the point when it comes to the question of Kampuchea?

If one regards the government installed in Phnom Penh as a legitimate one, any talks about the Kampuchean problem would immediately be viewed as an interference in its internal affairs. So it (declaration) simply means that we are not to touch upon the Kampuchean issue in our talks.

Anyway, the tendency (of the Vietnamese) to hold talks is good as it may reflect the troubles they are in. It is not an easy thing to do to wage such a war in order to occupy a country.

Looking at the situation from another angle, the pressure from international community on Vietnam to respect the international rule may be beginning to materialize.

Question: Has Thailand been trying through secret diplomacy to talk to Vietnam?

Answer: We have been using both open and secret means. If we didn't make moves, we would be accused of offering only lip service. We have tried every possible means. When members of the Ad Hoc Committee of the International Committee on Kampuchea were here earlier this year, we tried successfully to have them meet Nguyen Co Thach (Vietnamese foreign minister). Though Thach claimed that he was seeing Ambassador Sarre only as an envoy of Senegal, we all knew what hat he (Sarre) was wearing.

Sometimes we have to test the water if it would lead to negotiations. But it must not be misunderstood that there is a flexibility.

Question: Do you foresee any significant changes in the Thai foreign policy toward Indochina when a new government comes to power after the next general elections?

Answer: It is difficult to predict. But I don't expect to see any drastic changes except if those who are in power were too extreme on one side or the other. I think everyone who is in office should consider national security as the most important thing and want to see stability in this region. So if our objectives are the same our policies should have no differences.

Once outsiders are in the same shoes (Foreign Ministry) they would understand the realities. But criticisms (about foreign policy) are something common in a democratic country. Some say we may be too aggressive while others say we are not. But that is a matter of approach. Some people may have a soft approach but inside they may be tough. That's what we call an iron hand in a velvet glove.

As far as I can see, I still don't expect any major changes in our foreign policy. But there could be changes in tactics. Our policy is not designed to be a confrontation but it is a policy to preserve stability in this region.

Question: Will you pay attention to any specific areas when you take up your new post in the U.S.?

Answer: There have been no special instructions for me. During my last trip to America, I had a chance to discuss with several former U.S. envoys to Thailand, such as Alexis Johnson and Leonard Unger and also with members of the American Chamber of Commerce here on economic aspects of Thailand.

They all made a point that it had been a long time that Thailand failed to promote itself in areas which can offer great interests. I told them that Thailand has been an independent country and may not find it necessary to have self-publicity the way many newly born nations are doing. It may not be a trait of Thai people to always seek publicity.

But now it has become necessary that we have to encourage other countries which may be in a position to cooperate with us and share a common interest by giving them confidence (about Thailand). Thailand has failed to "sell itself" as other countries may have done.

Today we have a great opportunity in attracting foreign investments. Putting the pros and cons together, I think Thailand in the long run may offer the best investment returns compared to other countries in the world.

Question: So you are going to give special interest to investment promotion in Thailand.

Answer: I would like to pay attention to both political and economic aspects so that we can give a clear picture of the country to those who wish to have a role to play either in the field of investments or defence in Thailand.

We have to set an example for many other countries, including those in Africa, and to demonstrate that our market economy is rewarding and should be supported.

ASEAN is an important trading partner of the U.S. and Europe.

Question: Do you think the U.S. is playing enough roles in this part of the world? Or should the U.S. be more active?

Answer: You have to look at the U.S. role from various angles. If the U.S. is too (militarily) active, it may run counter to our principle where we want to solve our problems through political means. But as far as the U.S. attempts to deter some kind of influence in the region, they are all too evident. In the long run, ASEAN is committed to its principle of zone of peace, freedom and neutrality.

Looking back at the past, when we are afraid of China we adopted a policy of encirclement through SEATO (a defunct regional military organization) which required (foreign) troops to protect the region. But things have changed now.

It would be a less costly investment today for other countries to help us develop the political and economic potentiality of the countries in this region. So the concept today is different from that of the past when we merely looked for assistance from foreign armies.

Question: As far as the Kampuchean problem is concerned, do you think the U.S. should play a more active role?

Answer: The U.S. has been saying that it supports ASEAN. And I think that is enough.

Question: How would you look back at the growth of ASEAN?

Answer: ASEAN has developed something we never had before in the past. That's farsightedness in our foreign policy. When ASEAN was formed, everybody looked at it as a very superficial organization.

In the past when Thailand spoke, nobody listened. But today our voice is listened to. The reason for that is that we (ASEAN) are now looked upon as a force for peace progress and stability in this part of the world.

ASEAN now is a voice which directs the future of the region.

There are now three questions that we have to answer. Firstly, is ASEAN aware of the power it has? It may not be an overwhelming power but it is a power that counts.

Secondly, do we have enough courage to use that power for the interests of the region and the world? Lastly, do we have the wisdom to use it?

Question: And do we have the answers?

Answer: The answers have to come from the Thai people and not from one particular person. The impact of ASEAN has been proved with the issue of Kampuchea.

But most people tend to forget that the limited influence ASEAN has, can be used as a bargaining power in the economic field.

ASEAN also has a moderating influence which is necessary as a cushion for conflicting or opposing forces.

There was a time that Thailand had no perception about the developing situation in the region. When Foreign Minister Sitthi took over the office, he was able to help the Foreign Ministry develop its perception.

As far as international politics is concerned, I believe that Thailand has earned itself a place in the international community.

Question: As the under-secretary of state of the Foreign Ministry how do you assess its performance and development in the past years?

Answer: My role as the undersecretary of state has changed drastically from that in the past. It is now something like the post of a chief-of-staff. But in practice, it is a very energy and time consuming post. Apart from the responsibility in policy making, I also have to deal with other matters, such as passport and administrative work.

That's why we have limited time to think.

Though we are not able to come up with a long-term plan to improve the overall work of the ministry, we have been able to see positive changes in many areas. Passport processing is an instance. We have also been successful in building up a new generation of leadership.

Question: What has been the relations between the Foreign Ministry and the armed forces as far as foreign policy is concerned?

Answer: They have been good..... [Ellipsis as published]

CSO: 4200/115

GAS FATALITIES REPORTED ON KAMPUCHEA BORDER

BK050824 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 5 Nov 82 pp 1, 12

[Text] The correspondent in Aranyaprathet reported that at 0930 on 31 October some 130 soldiers of the Son Sann and Chea Chhut Khmer Serei groups attacked a Vietnamese military post at Yaeng Dangcum Village in Kampuchea, about 5 kilometers north of the Nong Chan Kampuchean refugee camp. However, a team of Chea Chhut soldiers came across a Vietnamese patrol unit only 1 kilometer outside the village. The Vietnamese defenders fired 120-mm and 80-mm mortars at them. After 2 hours of fighting, the Vietnamese soldiers fired toxic gas artillery shells to disperse the Khmer Serei troops. Six Khmer Serei soldiers were killed instantly while 50-60 others suffered symptoms such as headache and vomiting blood from inhaling the toxic gas. These soldiers were expected to die within 3 days.

Some 238 Chea Chhut soldiers and 82 from the Moulinaka group are being treated at the Nong Chan field hospital after having inhaled toxic gas. Since 13 October, 112 Chea Chhut soldiers, 64 from Moulinaka and a number of civilians have been killed by toxic gas. However, there has been no official report on the exact number of toxic gas victims.

The correspondent also reported that from 30 October to 1 November, 300-400 Vietnamese soldiers dug bunkers at 5-meter intervals from (Sahon) Village to (Laem Nong Ian). They worked at night from 2000 to 0100 hours the following day. The bunkers were covered with tree leaves to prevent detection by Thai patrol aircraft.

A Thai military source disclosed that as of 30 October security teams, each comprised of 5 soldiers and 10 civilians, have been set up to guard the villages along the border canal at night in two 6-hour shifts.

CSO: 4207/23

CANADIAN TEAM INVESTIGATES CBW REPORTS

BK100428 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Nov 82 pp 1, 3

[Article by Alan Dawson]

[Text] Canadian officials say they believe chemical warfare has been conducted by Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea and Laos, although they have been unable to prove it beyond doubt.

They also described alleged "yellow rain" attacks on two Thai villages near Kampuchea where residents became sick, animals died and a bathing stream was abandoned because it caused skin rashes.

Scientists have found evidence of tricothecene mycotoxins in blood samples from alleged "yellow rain" victims, but were unable to prove presence of the poisons, a Canadian Government-approved report states.

A separate report by a Canadian military team and also made available to the BANGKOK POST, meanwhile, concludes: "CW/BW (chemical warfare/biological warfare) agents are being used in Southeast Asia" against Thai villagers, as well as Laotians and Kampucheans.

"The CW/BW agents are being used against unprotected troops and civilians with inadequate medical support," the team said in its heavily-documented report.

A diplomatic source familiar with the reports said they "are not the smoking gun, let alone the bullet, but they are not negative on the subject either. They still leave questions unanswered."

The two reports, compiled recently from results of field trips earlier this year, came closer than any non-American study so far to proving use of chemical warfare by Vietnamese troops in Laos and Kampuchea.

But although laboratory testing of the blood of five stricken Hmong from Laos, showed "a peak corresponding to HT-2 toxin," final results of the test were inconclusive.

"The presence of tricothecenes in the five blood samples has not been established," reported a scientist of health and welfare, Canada's Food Research Division after his tests.

HT-2 toxin, not normally found naturally in Southeast Asia, is a member of the family of trichothecenes which U.S. officials claim is used in chemical warfare against the Hmong of Laos and Khmer Rouge troops in Kampuchea.

The Canadian scientist said in his report that during testing, he found "a peak corresponding to HT-2 toxin...barely distinguishable from background." He was unable to prove beyond doubt that the deadly poison was present.

Another report, by two military epidemiologists, was also unable to prove that chemical warfare had been used in Laos or Kampuchea, or against Thai border villages.

The report includes autopsy data on Khmer Rouge who died after an alleged "yellow rain" attack in Kampuchea in March. The doctor conducting the autopsy said he was unable to determine the exact cause of death but said it was by "acute renal (kidney) failure with acute tubular necrosis."

"Exposure to toxic chemicals is not excluded by this examination," he said, adding that there were a number of possibilities, including shock and a mismatch in a blood transfusion.

The military doctors said they saw "yellow rain," which gathered on homes and foliage in a Thai village between daytime visits to talk to the Thais there.

At Ban Sa Tong in Pong Nam Ron District, Chanthaburi Province, 10 kilometres from the Kampuchean frontier, a single-engined aircraft last February dumped a yellow powder and flew away to the east. Villagers vomitted, lost their hearing and suffered chest pains, rapid heartrate, itchiness, fatigue and weakness.

Although a Bangkok report said that yellow "flour" or "flowers" were dumped on the village, the Canadians believe that Ban Sa Tong was hit by a "yellow rain" attack. "All those (villagers) interviewed told us that no one bathes in the stream anymore as its water causes skin rashes," they reported.

At Ban Sup Tha Mao, 4 kilometres closer to Kampuchea, "the team saw yellow spots on roofs and platforms which had been clean the day before when it had also been in the village," the report states.

"The yellow substance," the report says after describing illnesses in the village caused by the substance, "is being blown over the border from Kampuchea where it is being used in and around Pailin."

The report also concludes that a common military "gas mask" would provide protection against death or serious injury by "yellow rain," based on the observations of the Canadian doctors.

CSO: 4200/115

PAPER SAYS CABINET RESHUFFLE IS IMMINENT

BK1511111 Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 15 Nov 82 pp 1-2

[Text] Urgent--Prem puts off trip to China and is preparing a complete cabinet shakeup. All ministers belonging to political parties will be relieved of their offices and will be replaced by non-party persons. This will allow the government to spend the 7 months left before the general elections to solve national problems and pave the way for the new government. This will also prevent accusations of political parties abusing official power in the upcoming elections and will give full freedom to political parties to campaign for the elections. It will also end all speculation on a coup d'etat and provide insurance for the next elections.

A source close to Government House told MATICHON that there will be a big change in the government in the next few days. Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon will announce a cabinet reshuffle under Article 156 of the constitution. A new cabinet will be appointed to take up administration during the coming 7 months until next year's general elections are held and an elected government is installed.

Article 156 of the present constitution stipulates that the king has the power to relieve cabinet ministers from office at the suggestion of the prime minister.

The source said this would be an overall reshuffle. All cabinet ministers who belong to political parties, are related to political parties or who took office at the suggestions of political parties will be removed and replaced by people who are non-partisan and do not belong to any political party.

The source said: "The reshuffle will bring in a government which is free of cabinet members who are associated with political parties, thereby lessening conflicts between ministers of different political parties and the administrative problems which are caused by political appointees. It will enable the government to operate more freely. Ministers who are associated with political parties will then have time to campaign for the upcoming general elections. It will also eliminate the cause of allegations that parties which are members of the coalition government are using their power and influence in the government for their own benefit in the election. Such allegations have already surfaced."



It is reported that General Prem has already consulted several groups over the planned reshuffle and that his working group is compiling a list of outsiders suitable for ministerial posts.

"The new cabinet members will be chosen from persons who work hard and are able and honest so that the government can use the 7 remaining months, which will be free of political problems, to solve the country's immediate problems and lay a foundation for the new government to solve the country's problems.

"As for the former coalition partners, these parties can concentrate on campaigning without worrying about their government jobs. It would be fair and beneficial to all concerned," the source said.

"It has also been revealed that the military supports Prem's decision on this matter, believing that a reshuffle, which would enable the government to rid itself of political appointees prior to the general elections, would help improve the situation, avoid political problems which could arise and would prevent the use of political problems as a pretext for staging a coup because the government, having been reshuffled, will administer the country without outside influence until the elections.

"Political parties can use all the mud-slinging tactics they want; the government will not be a subject of blame. The government would be liable to blame if it remained a coalition government, and it would not have any time to carry out its duties," the source said.

The source said that after the reshuffle pressure against the government, such as over the increase in bus fares, will diminish and the new government will tackle the problems which are the cause of pressure.

The source said: "An important issue is elimination of rumors and concern over a coup. Coup stagers must claim a cause for their action, and they must have power and only the military has power. Once the reason for a coup has been eliminated and once the military agrees with a change which conforms with democratic methods, no one could have a reason for staging a coup. The result is that the new government will have time to work fully until the elections next year. A new government will be formed after the elections in accordance with the constitution. Both the government and the military uphold democratic principles and will ensure the situation follows along that line."

The source said General Prem has for a long time contemplated reshuffling the cabinet before the elections--ever since he declared that he would not join any party and would not run in the elections.

Regarding whether or not a reshuffle which would remove all political parties would hurt the feelings of the coalition partners, particularly the Social Action Party of M.R. Khukrit Pramot, the source said: This is a big issue. The prime minister has probably already consulted the coalition partners.

"General Prem has probably already consulted them and there should be no problem because the coalition partners also need time for campaigning and political parties probably would want to show their good political spirits. The Social Action Party has broached this subject before," the source said.

It has been reported that the reshuffle, which would take place in a couple of days, might result in a postponement of General Prem's visit to China from 17 November.

"It will be a postponement, not a cancellation of the visit. In fact, there are domestic and external situations which the prime minister could use to postpone the visit and China would understand and would have no objection," the source said.

CSO: 4207/23

THAILAND

SUPREME COMMAND REPORTS ON KAMPUCHEA FIGHTING

BK070742 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 7 Nov 82

[Text] According to the Supreme Command Information Office, from mid-October troops of Democratic Kampuchea and Vietnamese soldiers engaged in sporadic fighting in Kampuchea across the Thai border, particularly in Battambang, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey and Pursat. Fighting also occurred in central and southern Kampuchea.

Democratic Kampuchea's operations included political operations aimed at obtaining broader cooperation from the Kampuchean soldiers and population, as well as armed operations in order to drive the Vietnamese soldiers out of Kampuchea.

The fighting in Kampuchea affected Thai territory as follows: At 1445 on 29 October, Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops fired seven 105-mm mortar rounds into Tambon Chamrap in the central district of Trat Province, damaging several homes. At 1400 on 31 October, Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops fired five 125-mm artillery shells into Ban Na Klua and Ban Nong Ri in Khlong Yai District, Trat Province. At 2330 on the same day, two RPG rounds were fired into Bankhlong Takhian, Khlong Yai District, Trat Province. At 1920 on 1 November, a number of Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops crossed the border and sniped at ranger volunteers at their camp at Ban Chet Lak, Khlong Yai District, Trat Province. The ensuing 10-minute exchange of fire caused no casualties to the Thai volunteers. The Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops fled afterward.

Although no serious incidents have occurred along the Thai-Kampuchean border recently, the military continues to closely follow up and assess the events that do occur and will take every action to ensure national security and sovereignty.

CSO: 4207/23

THAILAND

CONTROVERSY OVER MALAYSIA RELATIONS CONTINUES

Bangkok PHYA KHRUT in Thai 13 Sep 82 p 3

[Column by "6 October"; "Thai-Malaysian Relations: We Must Reveal Our Feelings"]

[Text] Mr Koettiphong Na Ranong of the BANGKOK POST wrote a very interesting article last week about "Border Problems and Relations among the ASEAN NATIONS."

Mr Koettiphong gave the example of the border situation between Thailand and Malaysia, where those responsible in the problem, particularly Lt General Han Linanon, commander of Region 4, showed dissatisfaction with the most recent meeting between Thailand and Malaysia concerning the suppression of Malaysian Chonchin Communists and bandit terrorists.

The BANGKOK POST reporter pointed out that ASEAN nations appear to be saying there is "a very tight relationship" due to the Indochinese problem, because of those nations all becoming Communist and the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea, causing fear that Vietnam would spread its influence.

In that respect the relations in ASEAN have become closer because of our "common fear." But, in fact, ASEAN has its own problems of many differences among nations. Mr Koettiphong offered his belief that "Thailand and Malaysia ought to use the opportunity posed by problems on the outside, that is the unity of Indochina, to solve the problems of our differences as well.

That view is very meaningful in the long run and with respect to the Thai-Malaysian border problems right now because the Thai-Malaysian border problems have been going on for many decades without a conclusive solution.

The Malaysian side accuses the Thais of giving safety to the opposition to the Malaysian government. And the Thais accuse Malaysia of supporting the Southern Seccessionist Movement.

Such a border between two nations is usually likely to be a place where the opposition to one side's government can flee its oppression in the territory of the other country.

But when the point is reached where one nation gives support to the opposition movement to the government of the other in order to strengthen it, it must be considered carefully before anything is said.

Thailand may be set on believing that Malaysia is giving support to the Muslim movement because they have the same ancestry and religion and the same spoken language.

And it is said that in truth Thai Muslims in the south in the region of the Muslim provinces have greater contacts and relations with Malaysia than with Thailand.

The aid from Malaysia to the Thai Muslim movement is likely to occur automatically because it is like help to friends and brothers in trouble all over.

But when it reaches the point that the Malaysian leaders have political ideas of whether four southern provinces will be divided up with Malaysia, then this must be explored carefully.

In the same way, what Malaysia accuses Thailand of must be explored carefully first.

The solution to the border difference between Thailand and Malaysia is not overwhelming, but the first stage of building a foundation is good joint "vision" and "sincerity" with mutual respect for each other's sovereignty.

To proceed to solve problems by creating a feeling or vision based on "fear" and "distrust" and mutual suspicion could only be destructive.

This way requires first the most straightforward talk, letting each side bring up the things that it is uncomfortable or dissatisfied with, uninhibitedly.

For Lt Gen Han to speak of the insincerity of Malaysia is a correct action. It is in the character of the "sporting man" and a person with the heart of a real sportsman.

Those who are passive but have confused thoughts beware!

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CSO: 4207/11

KRIANGSAK DISCUSSES ELECTORAL SYSTEM, SENATE

BK060602 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 6 Nov 82 p 3

[Text] Former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan favours changing the electoral system, but said yesterday that he disagreed with the extension of the Senate's term and retention of its powers.

Changes of the electoral system or the Senate's tenure and powers can only be made by amending the constitution. General Kriangsak, who returned yesterday from private visits to Britain and the United States, said the government should call a formal meeting to discuss whether the constitution should be amended and to what extent instead of allowing politicians and some of its advisers to carry on a public argument.

The general, leader of the National Democracy Party, contended that the single-constituency, party-voting electoral system to be applied in the next general elections was unsuitable and would prove too expensive for the parties contesting the polls.

Party-voting will force the electorate to vote for candidates in groups, even though some in a group may not be to their liking, said General Kriangsak.

Provisions in the constitution require each party to put up at least 160 candidates and set a campaign-spending limit for each candidate of 350,000 baht--meaning possible campaign expenses of some 70 million baht, he said, adding: "That is quite a large amount of money."

General Kriangsak said the ideal system for the next election would be a combination of the old and new systems--a multiple-constituency, party-voting system.

The system used in the elections 4 years ago was multiple-constituency, individual-voting.

General Kriangsak said he disagreed with the suggestion by the prime minister's advisory board to extend the Senate's tenure and retain its powers to ensure a stable government.

"Why should we be worried now whether the government in the future will be stable or not? If we do not try, how can we know?" he asked.

General Kriangsak said he also objected the call by some MPS for Parliament to be dissolved so that the single-constituency, party-voting system will be dropped automatically.

He recalled that when he was the prime minister and failed to fulfill his pledges to the public, he chose to step down instead of clinging to office.

He called upon Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon to follow the guidance of the law.

"Whatever is bound to happen will happen. And when it happens, we must try to cope with it," he said.

Commenting on the resignation of Mr Thawee Kraikhup as deputy commerce minister last week over the insurance permits controversy, General Kriangsak said the minister's exit had not helped to clear up the issue at all.

If resignation is accepted as a way of clearing up a controversy, he warned that other government officials who were involved in scandals might take similar action to evade being brought to book.

CSO: 4200/115

THAILAND

# MUTUAL ADVANTAGE SEEN IN MALAYSIAN BORDER PACT

BK241147 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Text] Col Wirat Malaiwong, chief of the office of the Regional Border Committee for Songkhla Province, told newsmen that people have been misinformed if they believe that Thailand has been put at a disadvantage in its agreement on border cooperation with Malaysia. He said Thailand and Malaysia benefit equally from the agreement.

Wirat said the major points of the six-point Thai-Malaysian border cooperation agreement are that there are to be two joint chairmen of the General Border Committee--the interior ministers of Thailand and Malaysia. There are to be two joint chairmen of the Regional Border Committee, currently the chairman for the Thai side is 4th Army Region Commander Lt Gen Han Linanon. The third major point of the agreement says: To ensure effective suppression of the communist terrorists and members of the similar organizations along the Thai-Malaysian border, three types of operations could be launched: Combined operations, coordinated operations and unilateral operations--hot pursuit.

Wirat noted that many people felt that Malaysia has the authority to conduct hot pursuits into Thai territory, while Thailand has no such authority. The fact is that hot pursuits can be carried out into both Thai and Malaysian territories up to 5 km deep from the border.

The border agreement does not favor Thailand or Malaysia. No government would enter into an agreement which will put it at a disadvantage vis a vis another country. The frequency of the hot pursuits is the result of the diligence of one side in carrying out its operations, not of any disadvantage in the agreement Thailand suffers vis a vis Malaysia.

In a combined operation, the commander of the force of the country in which the operation takes place will act as commander of that combined operation.

CSO: 4207/23



THAILAND

NEW FORCE PARTY SEEKS FUNDS IN U.S., GETS VIEWS ON CGDK COALITION

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 8 Sep 82 pp 1, 12

[Article: "New Force Party Sent Secretary-General Abroad to Seek Funds; He Met With Thais In the United States and Found That People Cheered Han's Courage In Speaking Out"]

[Text] The New Force Party sent its secretary-general to seek funds in the United States. He met with Thais who expressed views. He arrived back in Bangkok yesterday.

Mr Suthep Wongkamhaeng, an MP from Ratchasima and the secretary-general of the New Force Party, said in an interview that he had gone to the United States at the end of last month in order to meet with Thais living there and to seek funds for the party. He discussed the political situation in Thailand with Thais living in Los Angeles.

Mr Suthep said that the Thais in the United States are very interested in the political situation and that they asked why the attempt to revise the constitution had failed. He told them that this happened because some MPs who could not find a party to join made a great effort to defeat the revised constitution and that there were rumors that money had been paid out. Besides this, the Thais in the United States asked about the annual military reshuffle. But he could not provide any details because he was not close to what was taking place.

The MP from Nakhon Ratchasima said that the Thais in the United States praised Lieutenant General Han Linanon, the commanding general of the Fourth Army Area, for being a strong and resolute person with the courage to speak out about commercial matters. This made the Thais there, who had previously had a bad impression of soldiers, feel that there were at least some good soldiers in the army. Concerning this, he added that there are other good soldiers too such as Lieutenant General Phrom Phiunuan, the commanding general of the Third Army Area, who once said that Thailand might have to use socialism. Since there are soldiers who dare to express such ideas, it shows that Thailand is not a dictatorship.

Mr Suthep said that many of the Thais in the United States expressed dissatisfaction with those MPs who had proposed withdrawing the Thai citizenship of those Thais who had gone to the United States to work, claiming that these people were

not patriotic. These people said that they still loved Thailand and that by working abroad, they were able to send large sums of money back to Thailand, which is another form of economic help. And in addition, when they return to Thailand, they will bring the new technological knowledge that they have gained back with them and this can be used to benefit their homeland.

Besides this, the Thais in the United States expressed an interest in the problems of Thailand's neighbors. For example, they were interested in the formation of the Khmer coalition to oppose Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea and in matters concerning Asean. These Thais agree with everything that the Thai government has done.

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CSO: 4207/10

COLUMNIST VIEWS UDOM DEFECTION, URGES CONDITIONAL LEGALIZATION OF CPT

Bankok BAN MUANG in Thai 11 Sep 82 p 5

[Tamolo's Column: "Visible Trends Against the Current"]

[Text] Comrade Udom Siluwan, a big Thai Communist in the CPT central committee who has played a role from his youth to age 63, has abandoned the party and given himself up the Internal Security Operations Command.

There was a large group of 13 people with him, and they said there would be quite a few more.

The surrender of Comrade Udom Siluwan is big news, much talked about and commented on.

Some say Udom is old, so he wanted to come out to rest and be comfortable.

Some say Udom will come and work in the cities.

And some say that Udom abandoned his party and came to the city because of a split in the party.

They are all correct.

Udom himself says that he has surrendered himself because he believes in policy 66/2523.

66/2523 upholds democracy and opposes dictatorship.

What Udom says is believable because without 66/2523 it would have been difficult for him to surrender.

But I don't believe those who say that Udom's surrender will have a great effect on the CPT.

the CPT has not come out and made noise like political parties in free (Thai) society. It has put down deep roots.

If we speak of "vibrations," in truth there have been vibrations for a long time, ever since the Sino-Soviet split and the split between the new and the old ideas and the split between the idea of the forest and the idea of the city.

There has been a procession of people abandoning the party and walking into the city and surrendering.

But why hasn't the CPT been destroyed or "come near death" as everyone is saying?

Some die--others fill in

That kind of idea is very naive.

The CPT will not die and will have a continuing role as long as there are other national Communist Parties in the world, such as the Chinese, Soviet, and Vietnamese, governing nations.

The Communist Parties of these nations will wait to support it and assist, giving blood, salt water and oxygen, not letting it die.

But I agree with the ideas and doubts of many who suspect that the comrades from the forest who surrender are not sincere in surrendering, but come by plan.

Invasions into the cities.

They are opening another path of invasion in the cities to combine with the struggle in the forests.

I believe there is truth--there are true cases.

There are also many comrades in the forest who pull their teeth out, finished with rebellion, and want to live a comfortable or peaceful life as villagers.

But they can't give up the ideas that they have been impressed with and the Marxist-Leninist ideas.

The ISOC must know the number of comrades in the forests of high intelligence and education who leave the forests for the cities to live as free people in accordance with the law who are living in each province and for the nation as a whole.

There appear to be as many as Rangers in the forest.

If we add up all those who have secret Marxist-Leninist ideas without letting anyone know, I suspect there are as many as there are Rangers for National Defense.

Their ideas unite them into a group, and they can explode them when "conditions" are favorable.

It is something to worry about.

It is dangerous for those people who have Marxist-Leninist ideas hidden away, not playing a role, like "sleeping rogues who get lonely" to come to the cities to congregate.

What way is there to let them "play" a bit?

A good way that ought to work is to allow the Communist Party to compete in the legislature.

Question: Will the Communists be able to accept our stipulation, when that stipulation is "the nation, the religion, the king"?

That is the "halfway point" and the condition that they must meet.

If they reject the condition of "democracy of the nation, the religion, and the king," it is as if they reject the ideals of the Thai masses as a whole. Therefore they reject the masses.

Question: But, the Communists have a greater advantage when they have a party in the cities and the Communist terrorists in the forests.

I respectfully answer: "no."

Because when we open the field for them to be Communists openly by democratic means as they want, that compels them to stop the terrorists in the forests.

(I believe they probably won't stop the Communist terrorists in the forests.)

And if they don't stop, both the Communist terrorists in the forests and the CPT in the cities will have no medicine, because the people will turn their backs on them.

This is just the card that will win for our free side.

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CSO: 4207/11

EDITORIAL HAILS ARAFAT TURN TO DIPLOMACY

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 10 Sep 82 p 3

[Editorial: "The Pilgrimage of Arafat"]

[Text] At present, it has been openly reported that Mr Yassir Arafat, the leader of the PLO, has made plans to visit Malaysia and other countries in this region. But it has not yet been stipulated what type [of trip] this will be for sure.

He is most likely making this trip to various countries in Southeast Asia in order to gain support for his position in his long and arduous attempt to create a definite homeland for the Palestinians, who presently number around 4 million people.

Another thing that is very important is that [he is doing this] in order to call on all the countries that belong to the United Nations to accept the fact that this movement should be recognized and given a seat in this organization and given the right to vote in order to express its ideas to all countries at the conferences of this organization so that a way can be found to enable the Palestinian people to again have their own independent country.

Even though the Arab and Western countries are now holding a conference to decide the future of the Palestinians, with the outcome of the conference still in doubt, one thing worth thinking about is that a national group composed of 4 million people should have a part in deciding its future. As a people with an ancient history, they cannot allow other peoples to be the ones to decide their future for them.

Mr Yassir Arafat has chosen to use the diplomatic approach in order to achieve his goals. From a moral standpoint, this is praiseworthy. Because for the past 20-30 years, violence has been the norm, and recent events prove that the only thing that this brings is sorrow. And this does not affect only the sides involved; it affects the minds of all people everywhere who have seen the terrible effects [of this violence].

Turning toward each other and compromising in order to promote mutual understanding and sympathy should help put an end to all the prejudices that have existed

for so long. This will help build close human relations and make people start thinking about helping each other in every way possible, which will lead to peace for all mankind.

Thus, we wish to congratulate Mr Yassir Arafat, a man who has a definite goal in his pilgrimage to find peace and happiness for his people. This will greatly help reduce and eliminate the great turmoil in the world.

11943

CSO: 4207/10

SOVIET POSITION ON INDIAN OCEAN SUPPORTED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 13 Sep 82 p 2

[Article by Chamnien Hemarat: "The Situation In the Indian Ocean"]

[Text] Previously, the Indian Ocean region was a peaceful area but now it is filled with the warships of the great powers. These warships sail around "showing the flag" in order to show their naval power and to cast the shadow of that power over all the countries in this region so that these countries see that this military and political power could be either a boon or an ill to them. Because of this, a struggle has arisen among those countries that want the Indian Ocean to be a zone of peace that is free of the weapons of the great powers.

The two super powers, which refers, of course, to the United States and its allies and to the Soviet Union and its allies, have both made claims about why it is necessary for them to move their forces into this region. The United States is using the island of Diego Garcia, a mandated territory of England, which is a close ally. This has been a forward base for many years and, at present, it is being upgraded to turn it into a complete and permanent base so that [the United States] can watch over the Middle East, the economic and political heart of the West. The Soviet Union, citing other reasons, is looking for bases in Africa too in order to compete with the United States.

We have already heard the reasons given by the West many times. Lets look at the reasons cited by the Soviet Union, which will increase our understanding, as presented by Admiral Nikolay Amenko, the vice chairman of the Soviet Joint Chiefs of Staff.

The importance, from the standpoint of military strategy, of the Indian Ocean can be considered from the fact that several of the Nato countries have conducted operations by deploying large naval forces here with the goal of directly interfering militarily in the affairs of the countries in this area, as happened in April 1980 in Iran, for example. Considering things based on the estimates made by foreign military experts, this region will be used as a staging area for the strategic naval forces of the United States and its allies in order to carry on operations against the Soviet Union and the other socialist states



in both Asia and Europe. Aircraft launched from aircraft carriers and rockets fired from surface ships and submarines located in the northern area of the Indian Ocean can reach targets in the Soviet Union.

The Indian Ocean can serve as a year-round shipping lane for ships going from the west to the east of the Soviet Union.

#### The "Soviet Threat" and the Appearance of the United States

In order to build up its military forces, which is not at all necessary in view of the present situation, and to conceal its real objectives -- in order to be victorious and preserve its position as "lord" in this region -- the United States has trumped up charges such as the "Soviet threat," which has never appeared, and "Russia's great ambition to control warm-water seas" and their search for a place to gain power after Great Britain abandoned things to the west of the Suez Canal. And [it has charged that the Soviet Union] has created a vicious "circle of instability." In fact, all such propaganda has been fabricated in order to conceal the real intentions of aggression in U.S. foreign policy.

In order to provide secure support to their warships and aircraft, the U.S. Department of Defense has quickly built naval and air bases, which the United States hopes to use in order to control the developing countries and to threaten the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries with its nuclear-armed rockets. The naval and air base on the island of Diego Garcia is the center for all this. At present, the island has runways for strategic aircraft, docks, armories, special equipment for nuclear warheads and a communications center. And the construction of bases in Kenya, Somalia, Oman, Pakistan and Saudi Arabia is accelerating.

For these reasons, we feel that the United States has in fact build a structure in order to remain in this area permanently and to increase security for its rapid-deployment force, which has now been formed.

After the Shah was overthrown in Iran in 1979, the United States began to expand its forces in the Indian Ocean. At present, it has a large naval force there, including two aircraft carriers, three to five cruisers, 10 destroyers, three to four landing craft and support craft.

This naval task force has 200 airplanes and helicopters (including about 80 aircraft that are capable of carrying nuclear weapons). The total number of men involved in 25,000, including 1,500 marines.

In 1979, the United States began forming a rapid deployment force for use in areas where the situation is "tense." By 1985, the United States plans to have increased the size of this force to 250,000 men.

In order to give these forces permanent security, the United States has stationed ships in the Indian Ocean and equipped them with heavy weapons, ammunition and supplies. And the Department of Defense has made plans to station 14 such ships there by 1987 so that they can support up to three brigades of marines for foreign operations.

Many countries in this region have taken action, through the United Nations, in order to have the Indian Ocean turned into a zone of peace. Because if the situation in this region gets any worse, it will immediately have a direct and serious effect on the interests and security of countries on several continents.

#### The Reason Why Four Rounds of Negotiations Have Failed

Many times now, the Soviet Union has drawn the attention of statesmen, politicians and people in the world to the necessity of ensuring real security and safety in the Indian Ocean by making every effort to avoid creating international tension and to halt the arms race. Thus, as far back as 1964, the Soviet Union submitted a proposal to withdraw in order to establish a nuclear-free zone in the Indian Ocean. And in 1971, an official proposal was submitted to the United States asking it to take part in discussions on limiting military activities in the Indian Ocean. But it was 6 years before the United States dared to begin negotiations on this problem. Negotiations began in Moscow in June 1977. Representatives for the Soviet Union and the United States exchanged views about how the discussions should proceed and discussed some of the problems that could be solved.

During the course of these negotiations, both sides reached conclusions about what could be done during the various stages. During the first stage, each side should gradually curtail its military activities and finally remove its foreign bases from this region.

The Soviet Union is ready to reach an agreement on "halting" the military presence of both sides at the level agreed on. (It took almost 5 years before an agreement was reached.)

The Soviet Union has expressed the view that the initial agreement should mention, using methods acceptable to both sides, the level of the military presence of each side's allies and the continued existence of the bases of the United States and its allies in the areas directly adjacent to the Indian Ocean.

The U.S. representative expressed very different views on this problem. For example, in the view of the United States, the agreement should not concern itself with the interests of the allies of the United States and it should not include those areas adjacent to the Indian Ocean.

Not only did the United States insist on keeping its base on the island of Diego Garcia, it also emphasized that it would complete construction on this base. Besides this, it emphasized its right to station naval forces, including aircraft carriers and submarines, in the Indian Ocean.

The United States would not respond to the Soviet Union's frequently-proposed motion to reach an agreement, one article of which would forbid [either side] from stationing forces in the Indian Ocean, including submarines and strategic bombers. Besides this, during the negotiations, the United States tried to shorten the boundaries of the Indian Ocean by excluding the Great Australian Bight and other areas. This would enable the United States to use military bases in the north and south of Australia without it having to violate the restrictions placed on both sides in the agreement.

Even though difficulties arose because of the U.S. representative, the positions taken by the two sides on some of the important problems seemed to be very close to each other during the fourth round of the negotiations in February 1978 and it seemed possible that things could be resolved in order to sign the first agreement. If this had happened, joint activities could have begun immediately without having to wait for further developments on future agreements.

However, after the fourth round of the negotiations were completed, the United States resolutely refused to hold any further negotiations. Later activities carried on by the United States in this region showed the real reason for it breaking off negotiations was that it was reluctant to place any restrictions on its activities in the Indian Ocean.

Since then, the United States has begun taking resolute military action in the Indian Ocean with the aim of stationing permanent military forces there. The negotiations between the Soviet Union and the United States on the Indian Ocean matter have never been revived even though the Soviet Union has proposed several times that they be revived, even going so far as to propose a definite date to begin negotiations.

On 17 June 1982, the Soviet Union announced in a memorandum submitted to the second special session of the U.N. General Assembly on arms reduction that it was ready to revive, at any time, the negotiations with the United States on gradually limiting and reducing military activities in the Indian Ocean. But the United States has not responded to this.

#### The Measures Forced On the Soviet Union

At the same time, the military and political situation that has developed in the Indian Ocean shows without a doubt that, in fact, U.S. strategists have encouraged the situation there, with the imperialists invading the area and using power to issue orders to the developing countries in the region, and this includes all the things that have happened near the Soviet border. The large-scale military preparations of the United States and its allies are intensifying in this region.

A real threat to the security and safety of the Soviet Union has arisen to the south from the increased military activities of the United States and its allies in the Indian Ocean. The Soviet Union cannot ignore such threats and so it has had to send warships to the Indian Ocean. But it should not be forgotten

that this Soviet military presence in the Indian Ocean is very small and the size of the force has been kept almost constant (with the first ships sent in 1971).

And another thing that must not be forgotten is that the Soviet Union is showing great restraint in its policy. That is:

1. The Soviet Union will not station strategic forces in the Indian Ocean.
2. Soviet warships will not be stationed there permanently.
3. At any given time, only four to six Soviet warships plus five to six support craft will be in the Indian Ocean.

These warships will include destroyers, escort ships and trawlers that are not equipped with anything to launch operations against the coast. Several times, when the United States has greatly increased its forces in the Indian Ocean (usually by sending aircraft carriers and submarines there), the Soviet Union has upgraded its forces in the region too, both in number and type. But there have also been times when the forces of the Soviet Union there have been inferior to those of the United States.

#### The Future, a Desire For a Zone of Peace

The large-scale assembly of strategic forces by the United States and its allies in the Indian Ocean normally poses a real threat to the security and safety of the Soviet Union, the other socialist countries and the developing countries. And the United States cannot be threatened by anyone in the Indian Ocean region because of the geographical position of this region.

The attitude of the Soviet Union concerning the problem of the Indian Ocean being a zone of peace is clearly reflected in a speech made by Leonid Brezhnev to Indian MPs on 10 December 1980. He said that:

"The Soviet Union was the first to propose that the Indian Ocean be a zone of peace. We are ready to take resolute action in cooperation with all countries that are interested in this. We believe that this ocean has been and will continue to be an area that benefits the countries located along the rim of this ocean, not other countries."

The negative stance taken by the United States and some of its allies is an important obstacle that is preventing the transformation of the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace. Concerning the present struggle to convene an international conference on the Indian Ocean matter, which a special commission of the United Nations is trying to arrange, the Soviet Union has constantly done things in order to help convene this conference as quickly as possible and to arrange the measures so that there is greater efficiency in transforming the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace in order to help reduce international tension.

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CSO: 4207/10

THAILAND

GEN PHAT PROFILED; CLAIMS NO INTEREST IN POLITICS

Bangkok SIAM RAT SAPPADA WICHAN in Thai 12 Sep 82 pp 46, 47

["Special Interview"; "Major General Phat Uroset, Deputy Commander of Region 1"]

[Question] Please tell briefly about your personal history.

[Answer] I was born in Ayuthaya province in Phaen village, which was called "Phat Phaen village." After I was born we moved, following my father to Bangkokpakongchachoensan, where I went to elementary school. I went to secondary school in Chiangmai province until the fifth year, living with my older brother who worked in timber. Then I studied my sixth year at Sirisat School, previously Siphaya. When I graduated I did army training in class 6. In that class were Lt General Wisitphon Wongthai, head of the Department of Military Operations; Major General Prachum Phimlaphanuwat, commander of Division 2; Major General Bunchai Ditthakun, commander of Division 3; and Major General Prayat Rotphothong, deputy commander of Region 3.

In fact there were many others. These were only from the army. In the air force there was Air Force General Arun Phromthep, Air Force Chief of Staff, as well as the Deputy Air Force Chief of Staff. Among the police there was Lt Police Gen Prakop Wiraphan, who is being transferred to become assistant to the director-general of the Department of Police. And there were another eleven people.

When I graduated I entered the military at Lampang in 1948 for six months, and then I came to Bangkok as a captain in company 1, battalion 1. What is present day Chaochet Park was then company 1, battalion 1. Then I gradually moved up from captain. Almost my entire government career up to the present has been spent in Bangkok. I served in Korea and Vietnam, and when I was commander of Division 2 I lived in Prachinburi. In 1976 I returned as commander of Division 1. In 1977 I became deputy commander 1 until the end of 1979.

[Question] What is your greatest impression and what regrets do you have about military life?

[Answer] Impression? Coming to Bangkok as a soldier to protect the king. I consider it good fortune to have become a soldier protecting the safety of King Phrabatsomdetphrchaayuhua.

[Question] Were you affected much by the moves that took place in the military?

[Answer] I have a feeling of indifference to where I am moved or where I live. I feel indifferent because as a soldier I have to follow the orders of my commander.

[Question] Both in terms of suitability and seniority, should you become commander of Region 1?

[Answer] It depends on the commander. (laughs) I don't have great hopes. It depends on the commander. The important people will see who is suitable and who to put their trust in.

[Question] Aside from following the ideas of the commander, what obstacles do you think there are to your becoming commander of Region 1?

[Answer] I don't know. I just don't know (laughs) I do my duty. I work as hard as I can. I'll work for whoever becomes commander.

[Question] What do you think of the qualifications of the person who will become commander-in-chief?

[Answer] Please, allow me not to answer. It depends on who are in power and the high-level commanders.

[Question] If you had your wish you'd become commander of Region 3?

[Answer] I said that I would accept the position. I don't think about where to go. Any place is all right.

[Question] Historically, have there been cases of guarding the commander of Region 1?

[Answer] Many times. You know, don't you? I don't really remember.

[Question] Will it become a custom?

[Answer] I don't know that either. (laughs)

[Question] Many people think that Region 1 is important. Why is it more important than the other regions?

[Answer] I believe that all the regions are of equal importance. Each has the same responsibility in protecting the nation's sovereignty. But perhaps Region 1 is near Bangkok, near the newsmen and newspaper reporters; so it seems to be very important. In fact, it is of equal importance with the other regions.

[Question] What would make Region 1 play a less important role?

[Answer] To protect the nation, Thai territory and sovereignty, is the duty and the role of the military as a whole.

Some officers would like the position of commander of Region 1.

I don't know, but whoever becomes commander of region 1 will have to work hard, as, in fact, in all the regions, but perhaps Region 1 will come to Bangkok.

[Question] What do you think about moving the first army region out?

[Answer] I don't know. But usually the commander of Region 1 lives in the provinces surrounding Bangkok.

[Question] You mean moving the center or various departments out to decrease congestion?

[Answer] I have answered that it should be where the commander is.

[Question] How far should the role of the military go?

[Answer] According to the provisions of the constitution the duty of the military is specified as the duty to protect the nation, to maintain security within and without. And it has duties in development.

[Question] And does its role involve becoming mixed up in politics?

[Answer] I don't know. I'm not a politician. I'm a career soldier.

[Question] Please explain the difference between political and career soldiers.

[Answer] I'm not well informed, but, in simple terms, for example: I have the position of deputy commander, just that one position. I have no political position. I am not an MP, for example. I was an MP before, but I lost in the lottery. Now I am entirely a career soldier.

[Question] We would like to know the facts concerning the assassination attempt on General Prem so that the people will understand and not become confused.

[Answer] I don't know. Look at the newspapers. And commanders and important people have been interviewed, haven't they?

[Question] The facts about the arrests of the soldiers at Lopburi?

[Answer] Ask Commander Athit. He says that they were arrested for crimes against citizens.

[Question] There were many reactions, weren't there? General Athit sent you to notify people at Lopburi.

[Answer] At first there was a rumor that the accused were interrogated and suborned to admit it, and that isn't true, because the commander's orders emphasized strongly that we have a democratic military system in this period. There is no suborning of suspects. There are open room interrogations. There were officers on duty in the military police battalion.

The battallion commander came to see me as well and said people knew of an were watching the investigation. There were no one-on-one closed-door interrogations. It was not like that. But there were rumors, I don't know how, of suborning suspects that hurt the reputation of the military and the commanders.

The commander had me go notify the officers, non-commissioned officers, and families. I did that, and saw that it was understood well. In addition the commander allowed the families to visit and see for themselves how it was, whether or not it was a rumor.

[Question] Were you assinted to do that?

[Answer] Yes. The investigations were just. He assigned me to notify them.

[Question] Did the interrogations have a clear procedure?

[Answer] I don't really know because they had an interrogation committee.

[Question] Concerning the bullying of citizens

[Answer] Crime. It is known, is it not, that thieves and bad elements are widespread in Lopburi. There are many areas of crime.

[Question] Not criminals?

[Answer] Crime, criminals. It must be known for certain if the person has really committed a wrong. Then he can be called a "criminal."

[Question] Concerning the assassination attempt on Gen Prem or not?

[Answer] I don't know.

[Question] How do you think General Prem has changed over the past 3 years, especially politically?

[Answer] These questions are getting too meddlesome. I can't answer everything, right?

[Question] What need is there to establish a center of great warriors?

[Answer] To set up any kind of center to make us ready is a good thing. If anything happens or there is an invasion, we can defend ourselves in time.

[Question] From the period when you protected the border, how do you see the present situation?

[Answer] I saw it superficially. I feel that we don't have strong ranks at present because it is the rainy season, but--in order not to slander them--we are prepared. Our soldiers' morale is goos. We are always ready. We are ready to respond if we are invaded.



[Question] In the event of announcement of moves in the military right away, would you be heartbroken?

[Answer] Ay. I said I'm a soldier. I don't think about it much. I go anywhere. As I said in the beginning, whoever is commander, I'll work for him.

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CSO: 4207/11

PAKISTAN PRESIDENT PRAISED FOR ASIA ROLE

BK080406 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Nov 82 p 4

[Text] Pakistani President Ziaul Haq is making a successful tour of Asia bringing about not only closer bilateral relations but also greater understanding of the fact that his country is standing in the way of Soviet expansion southwards to warm waters. If the Russians could thrust through Pakistan's Baluchistan Province from Afghanistan to reach the Indian Ocean it would enable them to extend control over an area from which they could work in consonance with activities in middle eastern and African countries to dominate the vital sources of oil for the industrialised countries.

Already the Soviets are on the move in Iran and Iraq, and they are attempting to gain bases which will give them command over ship movements through the strategic straits of Hormuz. Cutting off oil lifelines for the United States, Western Europe and Japan is the apparent objective of Moscow since this will weaken the countries which could stand up to Soviet hegemony.

Pakistan has to be recognised as a major obstacle to achievement of the Soviet aim. There is no doubt that China, fully aware of the Kremlin's plans, supports the stance taken by Pakistan to prevent a further advance by the Soviet forces. Beijing backs President Zia's principles on Afghanistan calling for total withdrawal of Soviet forces from that country and allowing the Afghans to choose their own government.

It is a pity that for reasons of protocol and times of schedule that the president could not make a longer stopover in Thailand--which faces a similar problem as Pakistan along the Kampuchean border. Nowhere could the president have obtained greater sympathy than from the Thai Government which upholds the principles pronounced by the United Nations General Assembly that all the Soviet-supported Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea leave that country and permit its people to exercise self-determination. It was not at all surprising that the president found instant rapport with our Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon in their first encounter.

President Zia's stopover in Thailand had not been previously scheduled mainly because no state visits could be arranged at this time, as is generally known. As a result, he came unofficially as head of government rather than as head of state en route to long-time organised official visits to our ASEAN partners--Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore.

Although his visit to Bangkok was short and ceremonies dispensed with at the distinguished visitor's request, General Zia managed to discuss substantive matters of vital common interest with General Prem, a fellow cavalry officer.

Pakistan and Thailand as a result are more mutually supportive of each other's problems. President Zia as head of one of the most important Muslim nations could have gained a significant understanding of the work of His Majesty the King and the government have done for Thai Muslims and be better able to help us in getting other members of the Islamic Conference to know the facts of the situation in Thailand.

Pakistan is also helping our cause with regard to Kampuchea. It is working hard to get Democratic Kampuchea coalition President Prince Norodom Sihanouk invited to address the Nonaligned Conference to be held in New Delhi in March next year. Strategy on this has surely been on the agenda of talks with the leaders of Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore, as they are in the Nonaligned Movement.

President Zia, who was warmly received in Beijing, and whose friendship is valued and cultivated by Indonesia and Malaysia could well be a bridge for lessening tensions of those nations and China. For that matter, he could even promote better relations between India and China. The fact that he went to India to have a dialogue with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to try and settle differences must be considered a milestone on the road to cooperation for mutual benefit between the two biggest countries in the subcontinent. Touring Asia in his simple and humble manner, General Zia is promoting peace and stability in this part of the world and giving notice to the Soviets to "keep hands off."

CSO: 4200/115

'DISSIDENTS' CRITICIZE CPT LEADERSHIP, POLICIES

BK240728 Hong Kong AFP in English 0649 GMT 24 Oct 82

[Report by Francis Deron]

[Text] Bangkok, 24 Oct (AFP)--The guerrillas are throwing down their arms in droves, and the revolutionary bases are collapsing. The Thai communist revolution is no more than a "dinner party."

The Thai Communist Party (CPT), which led one of the most active insurrections in Southeast Asia in the late 1970's, has fallen into disarray and confusion largely because of revised policies of its former mentor, the Chinese Communist Party, and new economic realities in the region.

The CPT, which was founded in 1942 to fight the Japanese occupation of Southeast Asia, was for many years little more than an appendage of the Chinese Party following a Maoist line of rural revolution.

The CPT took on a more nationalistic tinge as a result of the student riots in 1973 and 1975, which the government severely repressed. The high level of internal discontent swelled the party's ranks to about 14,000 strong during the turbulent decade.

But since then, 95 percent of the students who joined the CPT have thrown down their Chinese AK-47 rifles and abandoned their jungle bases for life in the cities.

The party's membership has shrunk to about 7,000, and the Thai Army has limited the party's area of operations to the extreme north and south of the country.

The Fourth Party Congress held last spring did little to stem the rising tide of disaffection. The Coordination Committee for Patriotic and Democratic Forces (CCPDF); a CPT organization responsible for recruitment and propaganda, charged that the resolutions adopted by the leadership intensified the discontent among rank and file.

Head of the CCPDF, Udom Sisuwan, 62, a member of the CPT since 1975, repudiated his communist ties after spending 24 years as a jungle guerrilla, and his former subordinates in the CCPDF refuse to condemn his defection.

CPT dissidents have distributed a clandestine bulletin criticizing the CPT leadership of lack of political and economic knowledge and authoritarian and arbitrary behavior.

The critics denounced the leadership for sticking to its hard-line Maoist positions adopted in the previous congress held in 1961, when it followed Beijing's nod and denounced the "revisionist" peril.

Economic growth of anti-communist countries in the region, fratricidal quarrels between communist parties in the region, and the withdrawal of Beijing's material support for the Thai revolution could provoke more high-level defections, the bulletin said.

The recent arrests of several ranking party members, in particular Political Bureau member Damri Ruangsutham, and their forthcoming trials seem to have done nothing towards strengthening solidarity among the rank and file.

The election of a new secretary general of the CPT, Pracha Thanyaphaibun, to replace the late Charoen Wanngam, who died in Beijing last January of liver cancer, has not given the party a new infusion of confidence despite the promise of a new party congress within 2 or 3 years.

CCPDF dissidents, who have called for a more balanced relationship between Beijing and Hanoi, express little optimism for the future of the CPT given the ossification of the leadership's policies and enticements offered by Bangkok to guerrillas to lay down their arms.

In effect, the communique of the Fourth Party Congress offered no concrete strategy to combat what the CPT denounced as the "pseudo-democracy" of the government.

CSO: 4200/114

SINGAPORE REJECTS REQUEST ON ASEAN PROJECT

BK170317 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 17 Nov 82 pp 13, 15

[Excerpts] Singapore has turned down Thailand's request that the island republic guarantee a market for Thai soda ash, produced as part of the ASEAN industrial projects, Director General Siwawong Changkhasiri of the Department of Mineral Resources disclosed yesterday.

The rejection was made known during the meeting of the ASEAN economic ministers in Singapore last week.

Siwawong said Singaporean authorities claimed that the decision was based on the fact that Singapore had no ASEAN industrial project of its own and holds only a token of one percent equity in the four other industrial projects undertaken by Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia and the Philippines.

Siwawong said Singapore had likewise refused to guarantee a market for the Philippines' copper which is also produced under the ASEAN industrial schemes.

"The Philippines appears to be more seriously affected by Singapore's decision than we would be," the director general said.

He said that although Singapore's economic minister had earlier initialed the basic agreement on ASEAN industrial projects, its foreign minister refused to sign the official document when it came up for formal endorsement.

Under the basic agreement on ASEAN industrial projects, all the five ASEAN member countries are required to offer market to products from the ASEAN joint ventures. The agreement had earlier been approved by the Committee of Industry, Mineral and Energy (COIME).

Informed sources said that Singapore's decision to turn down Thailand's request to guarantee a market for the ASEAN soda ash products was based on the argument that it could not accede to such a request because of its longstanding policy of encouraging free trade and free competition.

Questioned on the issue, Singapore Trade and Industry Minister Tony Tan was quoted as saying that the Singapore position on Thai soda ash was "consistent with our stand in regard to the Malaysian and Indonesian projects."

ASEAN economic ministers, during the 3-day meeting in Singapore which ended over the weekend, however, approved two plans aimed at boosting trade and investment in the region.

The ministers gave approval to the long-delayed basic agreement on ASEAN industrial joint ventures, aimed at stimulating intra-ASEAN private sector investment in manufacturing projects. Tariffs would be cut for products produced by the ventures controlled by investors from two or more ASEAN nations, according to the sources.

The ministers also expanded the pool of products qualified for 20 to 25 percent tariff cuts under ASEAN's preferential trading arrangement (PTA) to include ASEAN-produced products with import values of up to U.S.\$10 million, compared to the previous ceiling of up to U.S.\$2.5 million.

The meeting also okayed the Philippines' plan to start a copper-fabrication project as part of the ASEAN industrial schemes.

CSO: 4200/116

## THAILAND

### APPROVAL FOR BARTER TRADE TALKS WITH USSR CITED

BK101151 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 9 Nov 82

[Excerpt] The Council of Economic Ministers on 8 November approved proposals by the Agriculture and Cooperatives Ministry to barter agricultural commodities with 150,000 tons of chemical fertilizer from foreign countries during the 1982-1983 crop season. The council also gave approval to the ministry to conclude long-term barter deals with them.

The deputy spokesman of the prime minister's office, Wanida Chitman, reported that at the meeting which was presided over by Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon the Council of Economic Ministers approved the following proposals:

The first proposal calls for the negotiations for a barter of corn with 60,000 tons of chemical fertilizer from the Soviet Union, a barter of tapioca chips and corn with 60,000 tons of chemical fertilizer from the ROK, and a barter of corn with a maximum of 30,000 tons of chemical fertilizer from Romania. The agreements of the barter deals must be approved case by case by the cabinet before the contracts can be signed.

The next proposal calls for the negotiations with foreign countries to conclude long-term contracts for the barter of agricultural commodities with capital goods for use in agricultural production. The agreements must be based on the cabinet decision on barter deals dated 11 December 1981. Under the decision, those capital goods must be regularly imported by Thailand either in the forms of finished products or raw materials, and that their prices must not exceed market prices here or abroad. The barter of agricultural commodities under this category must be made with countries which are new markets of Thai products. If they are traditional traders, barter deals must involve volumes higher than the last lot imported by such countries from Thailand. The prices of those goods must not exceed world market prices and must be advantageous for Thai farmers. Besides, the countries importing agricultural commodities from Thailand under barter agreements must not reexport them to third countries. Any agreements under this category must receive prior approval from the cabinet on a case by case basis.

CSO: 4207/23



## THAILAND

### FOREIGN TRADE DEPARTMENT REPORTS TRADE OPPORTUNITIES

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 21 Sep 82 p 10

[Foreign Trade Report column: "Thai Attache Report"]

[Text] Beginning the middle of this month, the foreign trade offices of the Ministry of Commerce, will publicize interesting developments from Thai commercial attaches in various locations throughout the world. We feel that these reports are very interesting and so we are printing them here.

#### 1. Hong Kong

The longan market in Hong Kong: Concerning the import of longans from Thailand, [specifically] trading and packing methods and prices, it can be said that Hong Kong imports large quantities of longans. The import price in 1981 was approximately 28 baht per kilogram. At present, this has increased to 36 baht per kilogram. The wholesale price is 550-750 Hong Kong dollars per hap [1 hap equals 60 kilograms] or about 41.25-56.25 baht per kilogram. The retail price is 13.20-15.40 Kong Kong dollars per kilogram or 59.40-69.30 baht per kilogram. The problems with the longan trade in Hong Kong include the fact that yields are uncertain. This makes it difficult for importers to formulate market sales plans. There are transportation problems stemming from the fact that Thai International Airways does not make enough flights. And Hong Kong customs inspections are very strict and this makes things slow.

Exports from Hong Kong during the first 6 months of 1982: During the first 6 months of 1982, Hong Kong's total volume of trade increased 6 percent as compared with the same period last year. Exports from Hong Kong increased 7 percent. However, textile exports declined approximately 15 percent.

#### 2. The People's Republic of China

China pressed to speed up purchases of corn and mung beans in accord with the contracts. The 1982 Thai-Chinese trade fair:

The commerce office has pressed the Seeroi Food Corporation to purchase 100,000 tons of corn and the remaining 20,000-25,000 tons of waxed mung beans in accord with the agreement reached at the 1982 trade fair.

Thai businessmen look for tobacco markets in China: During the period 14-19 August, a group of approximately 20 Thai businessmen traveled to China in order to find markets for Thai tobacco. Chinese officials told the Thai businessmen that, at present, China has already purchased about 65,000 tons of tobacco from Thailand. Next year, however, China may purchase less because China has been able to produce more tobacco itself and may even become an exporter.

China will purchase 500,000 tons of sugar from Thailand: Officials from the Chinese Seerai Food Corporation stated that from the beginning of the year through the middle of August, China purchased approximately 400,000 metric tons of sugar from Thailand, and it is expected that by the end of the year, China will purchase another 500,000 tons of sugar from Thailand. But this 500,000 tons of sugar will be purchased through a third country; it will not be purchased from Thailand directly. This is because Thailand set a price that is higher than the price offered by the third country. China has purchased much Thai sugar this year because China set low freight charges for shipments in Asia, that is, charges do not exceed \$15 per ton. Thus, contractors could purchase sugar from only the Philippines or Thailand. But since the Philippines had sold all its sugar since the first of the year, they turned to Thailand to make purchases.

China may invest in coal production in Thailand: At present, China mines about 100 million tons of coal, which is insufficient for domestic use. But it is expected that in the next 5-8 years, China may be able to produce enough to export coal abroad. Thai businessmen asked whether China would be interested in investing in producing coal in Thailand by shipping Chinese coal, which has a high heat value, to Thailand and mixing it with Thai coal, which has a lower heat value. The coal produced would be suitable for use in industry and in the production of electricity. In response, China said that it would be glad to invest in coal production in Thailand. When the Chinese trade delegation visits Thailand in the beginning of September, this matter will be discussed in detail.

### 3. Singapore

Corn imports by Singapore: The commerce advisory office in Singapore has reported that in June 1982, Singapore imported a total of 77,862 tons of corn. Of this, 34,821 tons valued at 10,562,867 Singapore dollars, or approximately 105 million baht, was imported from Thailand. And Thai corn presently for sale has an Fob price of 120 Singapore dollars per ton. Singapore also imports corn from Taiwan and Vietnam.

### 4. The Republic of Korea

Shipment of goods in accord with the trade contract between Thailand and South Korea: The commerce advisory office in Seoul reported on the progress made in implementing the contract to exchange cassava from Thailand for fertilizer from Korea. In 1982, the Market Organization for Agriculture must import 50,000 tons of chemical fertilizer from Korea. And the Korean Haitai International Company will import 88,000 tons of cassava from Thailand in exchange. The commerce

advisory office in Seoul reported the progress made in carrying out this contract. It said that in August, the Market Organization imported 40,000 tons of chemical fertilizer from the Republic of Korea and will import the remaining amount during the beginning of September. The Korean company plans to import 50,000 tons of cassava from Thailand during the September to December period. It will import the remaining 38,000 tons between January and March 1983.

#### 5. Saudia Arabia

Saudia Arabia has asked Thailand to invest in building an amusement park in Saudia Arabai: The commerce advisory office in Jidda reported that the Al-Khomri Est Company of Saudia Arabia has expressed the intention of asking private Thai companies to invest in activities concerning a children's amusement park in Saudia Arabia.

#### 6. Japan

Japan is interested purchasing Thai goods: The commerce advisory office in Tokyo reported that at the end of August and the first week of September, several Japanese importers expressed an interest in purchasing various goods from Thailand through the commerce advisory office in Tokyo, including dried mango, pottery, lacquerware and teakwood objects.

#### 7. The Lao People's Democratic Republic

Opening a market for medicines in Laos: The commerce office reported that a market for Thai medicines is being opened in the Lao People's Democratic Republic. Drug manufacturers in Thailand have been given help in sending eight samples of drugs. They were turned over to the Lao Department of Medicines for analysis. This may lead to more trade in the future. At present, the Lao Department of Medicines has finished analyzing products from the Atlantic Pharmaceutical Company Ltd and given permission for these medicines to be imported and sold in Laos.

Laos is interested in purchasing goods from Thailand: Private Lao companies have expressed a desire to purchase 81 types of goods valued at approximately 34 million baht from Thailand. These include sweetened condensed milk, flashlight batteries, vehicle batteries, food seasoning powder, wheat flour, bicycles, bicycles tires and motorcycle parts. Concerning the purchase of such goods, the Lao Foreign Trade Department of the Ministry of Industry and Trade has given permission to purchase these goods from Thailand and sell them in Laos.

#### 8. Kenya

Kenya wants to increase imports after the disturbances there: The commerce advisory office in Nairobi reported that there were disturbances in Kenya on 1 August 1982. This caused the price of consumer goods to shoot up suddenly since the quantity of goods on the markets was limited and the people became afraid and bought large quantities of goods. Those types of goods whose price

increased a lot included food and building materials such as glass, pre-formed steel, iron doors and iron windows. Many goods were destroyed and the goods in stock are about exhausted. Also, the government is very strict about imports since it lacks foreign exchange. The merchants and trade associations have asked the government to relax import restrictions and set up a loan fund for businessmen so that they can engage in trade activities. At present, the government is considering this matter. It is expected that Kenya will have to import additional raw materials and other types of goods.

#### 9. The United States

The United States has lowered the import tariff on raw sugar: The commerce advisory office in Washington reported that on 19 August 1982, the U.S. Department of Agriculture announced that it was lowering the import tariff on raw and granulated sugar 1 cent a pound. Lists 956.05, 956.15 and 957.15 will be in effect from 10 August 1982 until the end of 1982.

11943

CSO: 4207/10

EXPERTS PREDICT HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR WELL-EDUCATED

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 9 Sep 82 p 5

[Article: "In Thailand In the Next 5 Years, Unemployment Among the Well-Educated Will Increase"]

[Text] Scholars predict that unemployment will increase among well-educated people. The pressure applied by capitalists on labor wages has been criticized because the state's tax structure is not definite and past development plans have given little attention to this.

The Chulalongkorn University Economics Association held a debate on "The Structure of the Population and Employment Now and In the Future" on 7 September. Scholars from various disciplines were invited to participate in the debate. To start the debate, Dr Niphon Thephawan from the Institute of Population Studies, Chulalongkorn University, discussed the structure of the population. He said that, at present, the population growth rate in Thailand has declined satisfactorily and is now at only 2 percent. It is expected that by the end of the Fifth Development Plan, the rate will be only 1.5 percent. As for the number of people entering the labor market, the rate will increase almost 3 percent.

Thus, the thing worth considering is that, in the next 20 years, will the government be able to make better use of these people? And will it be possible to provide jobs for the additional number of people and for the increasing number of elderly people who are still able to work?

The next speaker was Mr Phirathep Rungchiwan, the head of the wage planning and employment section. He analyzed the unemployment problem, saying that even though the 1981 survey on unemployment showed that the unemployment rate is only 1 percent, looking at the main occupations, 70 percent of which are in the agricultural sector, it can be seen that there is much hidden unemployment since these people really work for only half a year.

Something else that is important and interesting is that, at present, unemployment is increasing among the well-educated. This is because, each year, 700,000 [sic] people graduate from the universities. And the expectation is that by the end of the Fifth Development Plan, there will be 3.6 million such laborers. But at the same time, the government's need for such laborers is only 2 percent. As

for the private sector, it does not have any need for such laborers because supply is not in accord with demand. Thus, it is expected that in the next 5 years, the number of vocational school graduates will exceed demand by approximately 240,000 people. And the number of teacher graduates will exceed demand by 30,000 people.

Dr Nipon Phuaphongsakon from the Faculty of Economics, Chulalongkorn University, said that the present unemployment situation has resulted from the fact that the government does not have a definite long-term agricultural development plan even though 70 percent of the people work in this sector.

As for solving the unemployment problem by restraining wages in order to increase hiring power, this is related to the state's loose tax structure. In particular, the export tax has made it necessary for capitalists to restrain employee wages. To really solve the work problem, long-term plans must be made in the agricultural sector.

The final speaker was Dr Suphachai Phanitphak from the Bank of Thailand. Concerning the unemployment problem in Thailand, he said that the major cause of unemployment stems from the fact that past development plans did not give much attention to labor. Usually, attention was focused on the economic and social systems.

11943

CSO: 4207/10

NEW GROUP FORMED TO DEFEND MONARCHY

Bangkok SIAM RAT in Thai 20 Sep 82 pp 1, 12

[Article: "'Loyal Monarchists' Group Formed to Defend the Monarchy"]

[Text] A new power group known as the "Loyal Monarchists" group has been formed. It claims that protecting the monarchy is its main principle. The group has no leader.

A report from Supreme Command Headquarters said that, at present, another power group has been formed. This is a movement by high-ranking people who have called their group the "Loyal Monarchists Group."

According to this report, the Loyal Monarchists group is composed of people from various occupations. Their main goal is to protect the monarchy. Those who founded this group feel that, at present, this institution is being seriously maligned by enemies and people with bad intentions.

Concerning this, Group Captain Sawaeng Bunyang, who is a lawyer and who is one of the founders of the Loyal Monarchists group, said that the reason that he and the others had formed this group was in order to work for the country. But as yet, no one has been designated as leader.

Group Captain Sawaeng said that the Loyal Monarchists group has been divided into several smaller groups with each subgroup responsible for various things. For example, the group of Admiral Thiam Mokaranon is responsible for providing a place to hold group meetings. The group of Colonel Uthan Sanitwong is responsible for propaganda, psychological operations and mass communications activities. Mr Wasan Chusakun's group is involved in religious activities. And the group of Mr Samao Surusit is responsible for protecting the monarchy.

As for Group Captain Sawaeng's group, it is involved in public support activities such as collecting items to help the soldiers and police serving along the border or to help the flood disaster victims in the northeast.

Group Captain Sawaeng said that, in fact, the Loyal Monarchists group is not a new power group. It used to be known as the "protect the country" or "protect the monarchy" group. The group discovered this and felt that the word "badin" referred to the monarchy, which already has soldiers to protect it, and so it changed its name to the "Loyal Monarchists."

## THAILAND

### BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO USSR TO ATTEND BREZHNEV FUNERAL--The Thai Government has assigned the Thai Ambassador in Moscow to participate in the funeral for Leonid Brezhnev, president of the Soviet Union who died on Wednesday. This was stated late this morning by Wanida Chitman, deputy spokesman for the prime minister's office. The funeral ceremony is to be held in Moscow on 15 November. [Text] [BK131225 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 13 Nov 82]

UNDP ASSISTANCE--The UN development program's assistance to Thailand to date amounted to \$6.6 million in 49 projects in the fields of agriculture, education, transportation, city development, energy development and natural resource development and in economic, trade, public health, social welfare planning. [BK071045 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 6 Nov 82]

PDRY RICE PURCHASE--According to the Foreign Trade Department, the PDRY has agreed to buy 42,000 tons of 10 percent parboiled rice from Thailand. Price for 12,000 tons of the 42,000 tons has been agreed at about \$3 million. The agreement was reached during the recent visit of the PDRY deputy minister of trade and supply. [BK071045 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 6 Nov 82]

AMBASSADORS DESIGNATE--Today at 1655 His Majesty the King received the following Thai ambassadors designate prior to their departure to assume their duties: Ambassador-designate to the FRG Koson Sinthuwanon; Ambassador-designate to Mexico Wut Chuchom; Ambassador-designate to the PRC Orachun Thanaphong; and Ambassador-designate to the SRV Montri Chalichan. [BK051235 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 4 Nov 82]

AMBASSADORS DESIGNATE--The king on 27 October granted an audience to four Thai ambassadors designate who are leaving to take up their posts abroad. They are: Chawan Chawanit, ambassador to the United Nations' Office of the Permanent Representation in Geneva; Chuai Kannawat, ambassador to Poland; Somphong Faichampa, ambassador to Laos; and Kamthon Udomritthirut, ambassador to ROK. [BK311019 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 27 Oct 82]

AMBASSADORS DESIGNATE--His Majesty the King today received the following Thai ambassadors designate prior to their departure to assume assignments: M.R. Kasemsamson Kasemsi, Thai ambassador designate to the United States; Khanit Sicharoen, Thai ambassador designate to Spain; and Phaibun Maolanon, Thai ambassador designate to the Islamic Republic of Iran. [BK151125 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 12 Nov 82]



ATHIT WARNS AGAINST BUS FARE PROTEST PLANS--Speaking to newsmen at the capital security command this morning, Army Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek spoke of the reported plan to protest increases in bus fares in Bangkok. He said that the country is facing many internal and external problems and the people should consider the country's peace and tranquility before taking any action. Persuading people to take part in activities which disturb peace would certainly be undesirable. If people undertake such activities, he would have to keep the situation under control. He said people must be reasonable in order to live together in society and they should realize that the welfare of the country is most important. For this reason, he would not allow anyone to create trouble for the country. In any event, he still believed that the planned demonstration would not take place because everyone loves the country. [Text] [BK131015 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 12 Nov 82]

TRADE DELEGATION TO VISIT BEIJING--A Thai Government trade delegation will visit Beijing from 24-31 October to discuss exports to China next year. The Foreign Trade Department's target for exports to China includes 200,000 tons of rice, 250,000 tons of tapioca products and 40,000 tons of rubber. The delegation will be led by Foreign Trade Department Director General Danai Dulalampha. [Text] [BK210513 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 21 Oct 82]

STEPS TAKEN TO ATTRACT HONG KONG INVESTORS--The Council of Economic Ministers has approved in principle a proposal to grant resident visas for Hong Kong and other foreign investors in Thailand. The proposal was considered and endorsed by the economic ministers at their meeting at Government House on Monday. According to the proposal, the interior minister will be authorized to grant resident visas for foreign investors who are investing in Thailand. The proposal is among guidelines and incentive measures worked out by a special task force headed by Industry Minister Maj Gen Chatchai Chunhawan. These guidelines and measures are aimed to attract investors from Hong Kong and other countries. [Text] [BK100409 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 10 Nov 82]

JANUARY-SEPTEMBER RICE EXPORTS--During the first 9 months of this year, Thailand exported 3 million tons of rice. This is an increase of 19 percent compared to the same period of last year. However, Thailand received only about 18 billion baht from its rice export, or 16 percent less than that of the same period last year. The Department of Foreign Trade reports that all other Thai agricultural products, such as tapioca, maize, coffee and sugar, are doing very well in the world market. The export of these products already exceed the set target by a small margin. The export of sugar already reached 1.9 million tons which doubles that last year. [Text] [BK111515 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 Oct 82]

JANUARY-SEPTEMBER EXPORT TO LAOS--Thailand exported more than 640 million baht worth of goods to Laos from January to September this year. The goods were sold to Laos on the government-to-government basis. Commerce adviser attached to the Thai Embassy in Laos Worathep Suphadun said that the export included food, office appliances, animal food, machine, construction materials and factory appliances. Mr Worathep said that Laos also buys goods from some Thai merchants. The value of goods bought from the private sector is not yet known.

He added that Laos has allocated a budget of about 750 million baht to buy goods from Thailand in 1982. He expected Laos to import about 103 million baht worth of goods from Thailand during the last 3 months of this year. [Text] [BK311125 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 30 Oct 82]

DIVISIONS MOVED TO REINFORCE BORDER--The Royal Thai Army is moving some of its fighting divisions to reinforce the existing ones along the Thai-Kampuchean border. The move is made to prevent possible intrusion into Thai territory by Heng Samrin forces during the approaching dry season. Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon said that the army has reasons to believe that the Heng Samrin forces will step up its fighting against the Democratic Kampuchean forces in the near future. He said that the fighting could spill over to Thai soil. Thai battalions along the border are being reinforced to prevent this because Thailand doesn't want any foreign forces to fight in its land. The supreme commander does not believe that Vietnam is capable of launching a full scale offensive against Thailand at the moment. However, intrusion by the Heng Samrin forces cannot be ruled out. Last month two small groups of the Heng Samrin forces twice clashed with Thai marine in Trat Province. General Saiyut said that they were severely and swiftly pushed out of the Thai territory. [Text] [BK120923 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 12 Nov 82]

DEPARTURE OF UN CBW EXPERTS--A group of UN experts left Bangkok yesterday for New York after having failed to make possibly critical on-site surveys of Kampuchean zones where chemical warfare is alleged to have occurred. The team leader, Egyptian military Doctor Essamat Ezz said in a predeparture interview the setback would make it difficult to draw final conclusion on the allegation, but not impossible. General Ezz, head of the Egyptian Armed Forces' scientific research branch, stressed investigators have checked some Kampuchean who crossed the border to give blood samples after claiming to have been victims of chemical attacks. He said his seven-member international panel, which had been in Thailand for about 2 weeks, meeting refugees and collecting data, would submit its reports to UN Secretary General Perez de Cuellar within 10 days of their return. In a related development, Canada has issued a report which concluded for the first time chemical warfare or biological warfare agents are being used in Southeast Asia. Canadian diplomats said Ottawa has submitted the report done by a military medical team including an epidemiologist to the UN secretary general. [Text] [BK110915 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 11 Nov 82]

CEREMONY HELD TO SEND BACK LAO REFUGEES--Thai authorities and UNHCR representative on Wednesday took part in a ceremony to send back 143 Laotians to Lao authority in Vientiane. These 143 Lao refugees were from two receiving centers in Nan and Ubon Ratchathani provinces. The voluntary repatriation of Lao refugees was in accordance with an agreement between Thailand and the LPDR under the coordination of the UNHCR, which also helps to support transportation fees. The repatriation on Wednesday was the 21st of its kind and so far a number of 985 Lao refugees have returned home. Only 132 Laotians still remain in camps in Nong Khai Province. They are now under a procession [as heard] to be sent back home. [Text] [BK050752 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 5 Nov 82]

LARGE RICE BUYERS--Malaysia has become the largest buyer of Thai rice during the first 7 months of this year. According to official statistics, Malaysian import during the period totaled about 300,000 tons both from the government and private sector. China replaced the Soviet Union as Thailand's second largest rice buyer with a total purchase of about 200,000 tons. The Board of Trade of Thailand, in its weekly bulletin, has estimated that export of rice by both the government and private sector will reach 3.5 million tons by the end of this year. [BK290605 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 28 Sep 82]

NETHERLAND RECONNAISSANCE PLANES--The Royal Thai Navy this morning signed a contract worth 810 million baht with the Fokker D.V. Netherland company to build three reconnaissance planes for patrolling our coasts. The planes, Fokker F-27S, costing 270 million baht each, are to be delivered in 1984. The contract was signed at the naval headquarters by the commander in chief of the navy, Adm Sombun Chuaphibun, and Mr J.M. Ton Jan, on behalf of Fokker D.V. Netherland. The Fokker F-27S can fly 1,600 km in a single flight at a speed of 200 nautical miles per hour and are to be equipped with sophisticated weapons, including air-to-ground missiles. Apart from normal security measures, they will be used to provide security for Thai fishing missions as well as petroleum exploration in the Gulf of Thailand. [Text] [BK290605 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 28 Sep 82]

RESPECTS PAID AT USSR EMBASSY--A steady flow of diplomats and high-ranking government officials laid wreaths and signed the condolence book at the Soviet Embassy yesterday following the death of Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev on Wednesday. First to arrive at the embassy on Sathon Road were delegations from the Laotian and Vietnamese Embassies. They arrived at 8:30 am and laid wreaths and signed the condolences book before leaving. The flow of dignitaries continued to stream through the solemn halls of the embassy and at about 10 am Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila arrived to pay his respects. He was followed by Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong, and Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon. The embassy closed its doors at noon and shortly after it reopened at 2 pm U.S. Ambassador John Gunther Dean arrived to be followed 1 hour later by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon. A number of businessmen and politicians also offered their condolences including Bangkok Bank President Chatri Sophonphanit and democrat leader Phichat Rattakun. [Text] [BK130630 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 13 Nov 82 p 20]

COMMUNIST INSURGENTS, 'SYMPATHISERS' SURRENDER--Fifty communist insurgents and their sympathisers surrendered to government officials here last week, a military source said yesterday. The source said the 50 defectors were from Umphang District, adding that all of them surrendered on Friday to authorities of the combined civilian-police-military force with an M-16 rifle, two carbines and a large amount of ammunition. The source quoted a defector said to be the leader of the group as saying that they surrendered because they were hard-pressed by government suppression, both politically and militarily. The source said that a total of 180 communist insurgents in Umphang District had so far surrendered to government officials. [Text] [BK300728 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 30 Oct 82 p 3]

KING TREATED FOR 'IRREGULAR HEARTBEAT'--His Majesty the King had a slightly irregular heartbeat for about an hour yesterday morning, the Bureau of the Royal Household reported yesterday. The bureau said that the king began to develop a slightly irregular heartbeat at 0420 yesterday. However, after medical treatment, his heart began to beat normally again about an hour later. According to the bureau, the king's doctors had stopped giving medicine to the king since 1 November and his heartbeat had been normal until yesterday morning. The bureau added that the doctors had recommended that the king continue to take exercise and perform some light royal functions. The king reportedly went to visit Her Royal Highness the Princess Mother at Sa Pathum Palace on Phya Thai Road last night. His Majesty reportedly spent about 2 hours at Sa Pathum Palace before returning to Chitlada Palace about 10 pm. [Text] [BK100244 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Nov 82 p 5]

ARMY UNITS RENAMED--Seven army divisions have been renamed under the order of General Prayut Charumani, before his retirement as army commander-in-chief on 31 September. An informed source said that the seven divisions are the first division of the Royal Guards which was renamed the first infantry division of the Royal Guards, the 2nd, 3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th and 9th divisions--all of which were renamed infantry divisions. [Text] [BK051235 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Nov 82 p 5]

PRISONER EXCHANGE DEAL SOUGHT--Thailand will propose a prisoner exchange treaty with Kuwait and Saudi Arabia when Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon visits the two Middle East countries early next year, an informed government source disclosed yesterday. The proposed treaty will be modeled on those which Thailand has already agreed on with the U.S., Canada and France, the source said. He said that there are about 100 Thais in jail in Kuwait and Saudi Arabia--mostly on convictions arising from charges of gambling and making alcoholic drinks, which are against Islamic law. Many more Thais are in jails in Iran, Libya and Iraq, he added. Meanwhile, it was reported that the Ministry of Foreign Affairs is drafting a bill to effect the transfer of prisoners between Thailand and signatories of the prisoner exchange treaties. The bill, which applies to the ties with the U.S., Canada and France, will have to be approved by Parliament before it takes effect. [Text] [BK100312 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Nov 82 p 1]

ANTI-INSURGENT CAMPAIGN BEGINS--Yala--About 500 men belonging to the 43rd command of the Civilian-Police-Military (Pho-To-Tho) unit moved into Tambon Pa-Tae in Yaha District here yesterday morning to mount a campaign against two insurgent factions, an informed source said last night. According to the source, the campaign was aimed at eradicating a group of southern bandits belonging to the Pattani United Liberation Organisation (PULO) and remnants of insurgents belonging to the 12th regiment of the outlawed Communist Party of Malaya (CPM) who had escaped government suppression campaigns in July this year. The source said that the commander of the Third Battalion of the Fifth Infantry, Lt Col Thawatchai Thinprasoet, is responsible for operations; Yala Provincial Police Chief Col Bunphen Camphenbun is in charge of police strategy and Pol Maj Mongkhon Bunchum is responsible for the special action force in this joint operation. The "political angle" of the operation is under the responsibility

of Maj Sakon Rommanak, head of the Civil Affair Division attached to the Pho-To-Tho 43, the source said. The source said that the political operation would use psychological approach to get villagers to cooperate with government authorities. In July this year, it was reported that government forces had seized three major CPM strongholds in Songkhla, Narathiwat and Yala Provinces. [Text] [BK090253 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Nov 82 p 5]

GOVERNMENT WARNS AGAINST BUS FARE PROTEST--Authorities are prepared to enforce the laws should any violence erupt during bus fare protests, Under-Secretary of State for the Interior Ministry Phisan Munlasatsathon said yesterday. Following a talk with Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarote yesterday, Mr Phisan said peace-keeping forces have been working on a security plan in preparation for any violence that might arise, adding that if things went beyond the police's control, military help would be sought. He said that military vehicles mounted with machineguns seen in public at night time belong to the Norasing unit and have been present for quite sometime as a security measure which has nothing to do with the current protests. An estimated 1,000 students from various universities staged a rally at Ramkhamhaeng University yesterday to protest the bus fare rise. They were joined by some labour leaders such as President of the Metropolitan Water Work Authority's Workers Union Mr Ekachai Ekhangamon and Labour Congress of Thailand Representative Mr Sunthon Kaeonet. The students and labour leaders gave speeches attacking people responsible for the rise in bus fare. [Text] [BK100328 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 10 Nov 82 p 3]

JAPANESE GRANTS FOR PROJECTS--The Japanese Government yesterday agreed to extend grants totalling 584 million baht to Thailand to finance five major agricultural and public health projects. The agreement for the aid was signed between Director General of the Technical and Economic Cooperation Department Aphilat Osathanon and Japanese Ambassador Motoo Ogiso. The five projects are: 1) Project to increase food productivity of the agriculture and Agricultural Cooperative Ministry (306 million baht). 2) Project to set up a centre on basic health of ASEAN of Mahidon University (153 million baht). 3) Project to set up three inland fishery centres in Ayutthaya, Surat Thani and Trang of the Fisheries Department (101 million baht). 4) Project to buy water pumps for the Bangkok Metropolitan Administration to fight against flood (20 million baht). 5) Project to buy equipment to renovate the National Theatre of the Education Ministry (4 million baht). [Text] [BK311019 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 30 Oct 82 p 6]

JAPAN OFFERS TO AID KAMPUCHEAN REPATRIATION--The Japanese Government has reportedly offered financial assistance for a mass repatriation of Kampuchean refugees living in camps on the border and suggested that Thailand build new airfields on the border to facilitate the process. Secretary General of the National Security Council Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri said Japan believed that it would be safer for the Kampucheans to be repatriated by air. He said the refugees would be airlifted into (?different) parts of Kampuchea which are believed to be safe areas. The secretary general of the National Security Council said that Thailand has ruled out any private repatriation of the Kampucheans to Phnom Penh or into the Vietnamese camps. He didn't say whether the Japanese proposal for airfields to be built on the Thai border was accepted.

He added that most of the around 30,000 Kampuchean living in refugee camps on the Thai-Kampuchean border came from western Kampuchea. According to Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri, UN High Commissioner for Refugees Poul Hartling has committed to send one of his deputies to Thailand soon to discuss the repatriation plan. The secretary general of the National Security Council returned from the annual conference of the UNHCR in Geneva last week with a pledge of 7.3 million baht in financial assistance for refugee program in Thailand. [Text] [BK020526 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 1 Nov 82]

GAS SEPARATION PLANT PROJECT--Work on the national gas separation plant project in Rayong Province will start in the middle of November and it is expected to be completed within 2 years. The project will be carried out by the Petroleum Authority of Thailand to extract liquid petroleum gas from the natural gas. The authority's governor on Monday presented the notice of award to the consortium of Toyo Engineering, Mitsui and the L.E. Randalls which will be responsible for the construction work under the project. The consortium has agreed to lower the bidding price of about 4,374 million baht to about 4,107 million baht following months of negotiations. [BK071045 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 6 Nov 82]

NETHERLANDS BIGGEST TAPIOCA BUYER--The Netherlands remains the biggest buyer of Thai tapioca products this year, accounting for 80.4 percent of total exports. Its purchase during January-24 October amounted to 5.7 million tons of which 4.8 million tons were tapioca pellets and the remainder in tapioca chips. [BK071045 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 6 Nov 82]

PESTICIDE EXPORT TO LAOS APPROVED--Any Thai company which has won the bidding to supply 13 restricted pesticides to Laos will be allowed to do so, the Foreign Trade Department announced. It has also been reported that a number of Thai companies took part in the bidding. Normally the export of pesticide will be under the Foreign Trade Department's tight control. The relaxation move has already been approved by the Thai Government. [Text] [BK090649 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 8 Nov 82]

TRADE DEFICIT--For the first 9 months of this year, Thailand has exported about 130 billion baht worth of goods and imported about 151 billion baht resulting in a trade deficit of 21 billion baht, according to the preliminary figures of the Business Economics Department. Compared with the corresponding period last year, the deficit has decreased by about 57 percent. The biggest export earners during the 9-month period are rice, tapioca products, raw sugar, rubber, tin, ready-made clothes, maize, integrated circuits, gems and jewelries, textiles and tobacco leaves. Of the imports, petroleum products accounted for 30.2 percent of the total. [BK151409 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 14 Oct 82]

CANADIAN REFUGEE ASSISTANCE--It was reported that the Canadian deputy prime minister announced that Canada will provide \$1 million to the International Committee of the Red Cross this year for humanitarian relief program in Thailand. The funds will be provided through the Canadian International Development Agency and will be devoted to refugee programs along the Thai-Kampuchean border. Canada will also contribute a further \$1 million to support the activities of the UN High Commissioner for refugees in Thailand. The latest contribution brings Canada's total assistance to refugee relief and affected Thai programs to over \$34 million. [BK260333 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 23 Oct 82]

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH VANUATU--With the desire to promote the existing friendly relations between the Kingdom of Thailand and Republic of Vanuatu, the governments of the Kingdom of Thailand and Republic of Vanuatu have agreed to establish normal diplomatic relations as of 21 September 1982 and to exchange ambassadorial-level representatives at a later date. Announced on 2 November 1982. [Signed] Gen Prem Tinsulanon, Prime Minister. [Text] [BK021212 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 2 Nov 82]

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